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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

197/54

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
23rd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16600
13th Feb	MALWA	10600		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	CALEDONIA	6200	VICTORIA	6622
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	5000	MOORA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7784		
6th Mon.	MOOLTAN	9037		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th "	BRITANNIA	6529		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10517		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	5000	MONGOLIA	9605
8th "	CALEDONIA	7800		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamers. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOSSUTH	5493	A. Foretti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radossich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	5,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
CROATIA	5,432	A. Foretti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radossich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	5,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KOSSUTH	5,493	A. Foretti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radossich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	5,346	M. Nitsche	26th Jan. 1909
* PRISCA	5,466	G. Bartole	9th Feb. 1909
* G. SCHLOSSER	5,346	F. Schoberlechner	9th Mar. 1909
* VOGWARTH	5,390	H. Schuster	9th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,386	G. Ritsch	9th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transfer at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company's Wharf, taking about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWARTS	5,390	R. Bolmarcich	25th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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Hasson House 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

For Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DEMRA	1,605	Mon 4th Jan.	11 a.m. P. D. & Co.
KARARA	1,195	Thurs 7th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
DHASA	2,171	Fri. 1st Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

For Steamers. Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahemerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. "KARARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahemerah, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 3rd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manchuria, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Saregue	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,338	Guiconnel	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,623	Rever	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rémafut	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for the way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rubattino Lines or the Navigazione General Italiana at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,338	Guiconnel	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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D. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Margarini	17th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	L. Manfredi	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Margarini	15th Mar. 1909.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 162
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 675	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the American Lloyd from Trieste.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Jan. 1909.
TAGLIO	6,000	G. Foldini	17th Feb. 1909.
ISONZO	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Mar. 1909.

1st Class first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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* REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* SOMALI	2,700	...	4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DARAM and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

* Will call at Seychelles.

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24, Meadow Street, Bombay. 13th Dec., 1908.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1909.
MOYOSHI MARU	...	J. C. Richards	...	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	R. Kon	9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mosher	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	...	E. Pyne	4th Feb.	16th Feb.

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Hongkong	Okaia	
Kobe	Peiping (Peking)	
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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that Mr. HERBERT DUDLEY ASH, is ADMITTED a PARTNER, in our firm, as from 1st January, 1909.

TURNER HOARE & CO.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we have from THIS DATE taken into PARTNERSHIP—HENRY DUDLEY GILL, A.M.I.C.E., THOMAS WILLIAM LUTWYCHE LEWIS.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

Byculla Iron Works
and Bombay Metal Mart,
Bombay, 1st January, 1909.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that from this DATE, Mr. WALTER DENSO is appointed AGENT for this Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.,
Bombay Agency.

Bombay, 1st January, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE in our firm, CEASES as from this date.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.

January 1st, 1909.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers of the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1909, at 3 p.m. (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to pass, before the Meeting, the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 38; (3) to fill by election under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement, by Rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of 3 Directors to fill the vacancies caused by those retiring by Rotation should send in their votes for registration so as to reach this office 2 clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd December, 1908.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board :—

*Dr. C. Banks	Mr. J. McCann
Mr. L. F. Berkeley	*Mr. J. T. R. Stark
Rai R. L. Chandra Bahadoor	Mr. H. W. Siggers
Mr. A. W. Foord	Mr. H. M. Stovell
Mr. C. Hodgon	Mr. A. P. Tottenberry
	Mr. A. H. Wilsone

* Directors retiring by rotation.

NICOLE FRERES (INDIA) LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company, who formerly carried on business as MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS of Talking Machines, Records, Musical Boxes and other like things at Calcutta and also in Bombay at 37, Parsi Bazaar Street, 108, Kalbadevi Road and 1, Church Gate Street, have ceased to carry on business in India and that the Power of Attorney, dated 12th November, 1907, granted by the Company to J. A. MACLEAN, has been CANCELLED. The good-will stock-in-trade and assets of the business of the Co. have been SOLD to MANGHAN ARMARAM & Co., of 37, Parsi Bazaar Street, as from the fifteenth day of September, 1908, as from which date the Company will not accept responsibility for any debts or liabilities incurred in its name.—Dated this thirtieth day of December, 1908.

A. F. FERGUSON,
W. TURNER GREEN,
Attorneys (from [illegible])

Nicole Freres (India) L[illegible]

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful quickness Leucoderma (white leprosy), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—L. WHITE & Co., Chemists & Toollygunge Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PATENT PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always horizontal.
They are the [illegible] very strong.
No slipping off the [illegible]
Prices of Frames only, in lieu of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantling suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co'y. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. [illegible]

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of likeness, and quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Rs. 1,000 in cash.

To be given away by the ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE during the XMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Commencing from
WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER,
ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

"DON'T" MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
WITH
FILMS SPECIALLY SELECTED
Amongst which will be
THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC
PROCESSION in London on the 13th September, 1908
AND
THE HISTORICAL Film
BENVENUTO CELLINI
THE GREAT ITALIAN SCULPTOR
AND
A GRAND FISH POND, AT Re. ONE.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

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Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy every pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S.T.).

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST MOVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICE.

Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NO —Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior.

Please Read This!

[illegible] from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN BUY
EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. [illegible] AGENTREIBER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many thanks I acknowledge the benefit I derived from your favoured 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found no relief after taking the first two bottles, so continued to take four more. After the third I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat what and change my diet without fear of what it may bring on. I very strong. most cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from indigestion."

From M[illegible] I. F. Sway:

"I have very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour in my stomach, and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I can digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine for suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From Mr. W. E. Legge, Buttonwah, [illegible]:

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over a stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a world of good. I followed his advice and am happy to say have found relief. I have taken it according to [illegible] bottles and no longer trouble with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. I think that agrees generally should be generally known you are liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. D. LAZARUS & CO.
Medical [illegible] Research.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad for manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAVDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in need of any house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and what-ever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—FRANCIS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes. Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the Indian style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratton Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a practical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 5 p.m.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England will receive one child and 10 would like change of air; highest references. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Stamped Commercial Envelopes for thousands if printed on them. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mellows Street and are now located at 5, ELPHINSTONE Circle, behind the Bank of Bombay. Electric motor, Electric Installation supplied. The Motor is power for the working of the Machinery, thus avoiding the [illegible] of Printing Work. Printing. Management is therefore able to offer Quicker despatch, expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work. Binding, Ruling and [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Liquors to Officers' Messes. The original and only firm that supplies Honorable Members and Ladies with Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, &c. Patronized by the Officers of the Indian Honorable Artillery Company, Bombay and Ahmednagar Volunteer Rifle Corps, Bombay Light Horse, Poona Volunteer Rifles, Deccan Horse, Rs. 2, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, and Shahi Road, for 25 months, No. 21 Old S. S. Lines, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Fires and Guarantee," A Collector's Desiderata, at moderate Quotations regarding Fires, Wants, and Trade Guarantees. By L. P. Bazar, Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.—Bradshaw Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Booking and Fares from Bombay to places in India, Abroad, Coasting and Steamer Tables, Hotels, Distances, Population, Principal Places of interest along the Coast. A Dictionary of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on it. Price Rupee One. Apply Kanga Aspandiarji Cursetjee, The Esplanade, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 5, Green Street, Fort.

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MANURE.—Phosphatic best for [illegible] and other ground nuts, as 4 annas. Patent Ophicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALSIKAR & Co., Elharam Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE and of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to issue of time, between As. 4 and Re. 1 per sheet.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete exhaustive of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, mailed on day of issue. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PARADEE DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPH SALON. The largest and leading in the Presidency. Exposure or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Customers. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cook Building (Top Floor), Horniby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never change your visits. Fixed and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very handsome rooms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Table. Dinner as 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner and Tea Parties.

REPORTS, Pamphlets, Memorial, Business Announcements, Programmes, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James L. Douglas. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL PAPER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; if printed, extra. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TRY HAJI JACKARIA IBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road. Cheap Suitings, Fruits, English made Stockings, Ladies' Silk woollen hose.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Apply to the Bookroom. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 5 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

VISITORS TO LANOULIE will find Comfortable Furnished Rooms, with Board and Home Comforts, at Mrs. RUSSELL'S Residence on the Poona Road. Terms Moderate.

WANTED for Mission Schools, Girls in Mofussil ENGLISH LADIES, Church of England. Apply with ages and references, Box No. 377, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening, Annum inclusive of postage

SURE CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of The Well Known FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION a complete solution has been wrought in this department of medical science, without which have been restored to happiness who for years have been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1.—A Sovereign remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable injury by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2.—A Sovereign and Secondary remedy for [illegible] eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates the poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3.—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent for cure or even relief.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per bottle, stamp thereon (a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of ANTIQUE CHINA which was advertised for the 19th ultimo and was POSTPONED, will take place at the CARPET DEPOT (Medows Street), on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron safes, cot, writing, dressing and washband tables, large-pig-sahold cupboard, side board,

By order of Messrs. R. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of C. S. Bindra and Sons of Lyallpur.

1 dozen Daisy air guns.
2Air Guns No. 2.
2 Air Guns No 3.

Also on account and at the risk of T. C. Sharma and Co. of Lyallpur.

18 lbs. 5 tolas Alluminium Degchi with cover.
17 1-4lbs. 5 tolas " Glass —6 dozens.
1 Dozen Rakabi Alluminium.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
1 double seated glass fronted [illegible]ugham.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of different kinds of Metals such as Cupro Nichel, old Envelopes and Pig Gunmetal, old Pig and a quantity of miscellaneous unservicable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.,) at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as cupro nickel, old envelopes, cupro nickel pig, brass old, copper old, zinc old, lead old mixed, iron cast and wrought, scrap, also a quantity of old leather, canvas rope, oil drums, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Bohra Bazar Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Samuel Norman Fowell and [illegible] both the Trustees of the estate of late [illegible] Bandar Goonbery, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bai Koolsoomboo, wife of Cassumji Abdul Rahim, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale under the deed of Mortgage, dated 25th day of February, 1908, and made between the of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, the following landed property on the premises, the undermentioned immovable property.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the Messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate on the eastern side of Bora Bazar Street, in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1076 8-9 Square yards, be the same, little more or less, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 394, 396, 398, 399, 399 and 401, Now No. 5408 and 5412, Old Survey Nos. 920 to 924, and Now Survey No. 8192 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No. 2262, Street Nos. 131, 133 and assessed as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Edulji Hormusji Bottlewalla, on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazaar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Cowasjee, wife of Edulji Hormusji Bottlewalla, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Cowasji Byramji Kharas, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor Bai Koolsoomboo, wife of Cassumji Abdul Rahim.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 1st JANUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Mahalkshmi Road Out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, under instructions from the vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Fakir Mahomed Sarbhai, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of January, 1909, and the premises the under-mentioned property at 4-30 in the afternoon (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Mahalxmi Road outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8389 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 108, 109, 107 (1), 112, 107 (2), 111, and Street Nos. 10, 11, 9 and 14 9A, 18 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Damodar Balaji and partly by that of [illegible] Sadashivji and partly by that of Maratia Bapu on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Miller, on or towards the East by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas, and towards the West by the property of Maratia Bapu.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE OF Immoveable Property at Malabar Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 300 of 1895.

Kazi Ali Miya bin Abdul Latiff and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Kazi Esmail bin Mahomed Miya and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Sulleman, one of the receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the direction contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 18th day of October, 1907, as amended by the Consent order, dated 14th February, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable property.

On FRIDAY the 15th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Street formerly called Hoojeria Street and now called Mastan Tank Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay. Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3845, Now No. 1176, Old Survey No. 2240 and Now Survey No. 3839, formerly Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 53, now under K Ward No. 646, Street Nos. 6 and 8, containing by admeasurement 6 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, [illegible]:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Khoja Ebrahimbhai Haijee and [illegible] of Memon Siddick Aboo, on the west by the house of Rutonbai and Mithabai, on the north by the said Hoojeria Street, or Mastan Tank Road, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. [illegible]lit, Dhunjibhai and Soonderdas, at their office at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, [illegible] JANUARY, 1909.

[illegible] Co. O. J. KEYMER & Co. have their services as AGENTS to [illegible] Established in 1844, their thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce either on their own, or on behalf of their Principals, to avail themselves of the services of an expert.

WHITEHALL STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER, LONDON."

SALES BY AUCTION.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 25, ARGYLE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 2nd instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

8 Cast horses belonging to the Native State, amongst them are smart looking backs, hunters, chargers, trappers and pigstickers and some of them are young and go well in harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, Kumbharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the site on WEDNESDAY the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. the following very valuable building plots on a tenure of 999 years.

KUMBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.

Plot No. 3—Situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 square yards.

Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Kumbharwada Street, about 1,120 square yards.

Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Kumbharwada Street and Bhandari Street, about 841 square yards.

GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.

Plot No. 1A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,433 square yards.

Plot No. 2A—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Charni Road, about 1,090 square yards.

Plot No. 3A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road with Khetwadi Main Road about 899 square yards.

Plot No. 4A—Near junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane, about 1,119 square yards.

Plot No. 5 A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane, about 608 square yards.

Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The sale will be held on Plot No. 2 Gowalia Tank instead of Plot No. 2 Khetwadi, opposite Golepitha.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 1st JANUARY, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT [illegible] NA
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
Agents.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, [illegible]

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES SECURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are large operators in the EASTERN PRODUCE on Commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
85, EXCHANGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.—Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownagur)
KHURSHEDJI KHAUSHROJI, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co.)
RAMNARAIN RUNGOONDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harcoondrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEHANGIRAYEN JIVANJEE DADY, Esq. (Executive of Rajah Bahadur Sawlai Motilal, Bombay.)
The Honble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Melbourne.	Hall (Sub-Treasury).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Sydney.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Adelaide.	Shanghai.	Tientsin.
Akyab.	Brisbane.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Delhi.	Launceston.	Bangkok.	Yokohama.
Madras.	Townsville.	Saigon.	
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Singapore.	
Penang.	Batavia.	Manila.	
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Iloilo.	
Kandy.	Manila.	Cebu.	
Galle.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honkong.		

THE CORPORATION grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under R

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido 3,127 tons Captain H. Ranton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cowrie 3,325 tons, Captain W. P. Daniel arrived in harbour yesterday from Batavia via Karachi with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Pasha 339 tons Captain H Elliot, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Samarang with a cargo of sugar and timber and 3 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Koerber 3,157 tons Captain A Foreste will sail to-day for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Berne, 899 tons, Captain H Stockwell will sail to-day for Rangoon.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Moshtari 1,109 tons Captain P. H Gore arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo, 7 cases opium, 44 horses and passengers.

THE steamer Shah Ameer 1,921 tons, captain Harrison sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Colombo with a general cargo and 7deck passengers.

THE steamer Rabenfels 2,931 tons captain D Probst will sail on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baron Eldon, 2,385 tons captain G. Parker will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

M S Dufferin Comdr Willson	R I Marine
M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock	R I Marine
Sinaras...300 Hickman	R I M rine
...4412 Notley	Transport
M Northbrook Comdr C B Hinley	R I Marine
S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 31.

...3574 Hayward		P & O Co
...4167 Leigh	London	2-1-09 P & O Co
...2936 Dubbin		T Morrison & Co
...1519 Evensen		W & A Graham & Co
...2028 House		R A Willis
...1917 Kaselvurn		M M & Co
Indomita 3529 Gordon	London	27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Warwick...2440 Urquhart		T Morrison & Co
Swrie...3325 Daniel		
Sonlie...2650 Soane		R A Willis
Alpara ...1359 Elton	P Gulf	4-1-09 M M & Co
Indra ...830 Soqueb'd		F F Campbell & Co
Sorva ...2572 Nicholas		T Morrison & Co
Star...2979 Jacob		T Morrison & Co
Shmere ...2426 Sceberge		
Chalton...2418 Higgins		W & A G & Co
Ivy Gordon...316 Butler		M M & Co
Ind Kelwin...2158 Moser		K N & Co
Ispoora...2124 Fry		M M & Co
Riga ...951 Rothwell		M M & Co
Shtari ...1109 Gore		B & P S N Co
Indea...1944 Antin		M M & Co
Sindia...4198 Haughton	London	30-1-09 P & O S N Co
Al Najam ...2751 Foster		Shah S N Co
Connachor...2847 Harrison		T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Clan Mclaran	2953	Young	Malabar Coast	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
Dwarka	4783	Hayward	Shanghai	6-1-09	P & O Co
S R Rabenfels	2932	Probst	Hamburg	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
S E Umvolosi	1903	Keen	Middlesbrough	2 1-09	W & A G & Co
Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp Hall	11-1-09	M M & Co
Kaiser	1714	Pohlends	Zbar	4-1-09	A S
Dido	3127	Ranton	Hull via Karachi	10-1-09	F Muir & Co
Falls of Moness	3450	Sheelston	Mostyn Deep	4-1-09	R A Willis
Hardari	1563	Lorne	N F	6-1-09	B & P S N Co
Mayori Mary	2736	Richards	Koba	7-1-09	N Y Kaish
Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	9-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Pasha	3339	Elliot	Karachi	4-1-09 T M & Co
2	Ula	3426	Holgson	Calcutta	2-1-09 M M & Co
3	Fife	2444	Harrison	Hamburg	5 1-09 T M & Co
4	Shah Nasir	2555	Revill & Jeewanjee	Jeddah	2-1-09 E Tajbhoy
5	Elbin	2443	Potts	Genoa	4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6	Clydesdale	2296	Manahin	London	3-1-09 T M & Co
7	Baron Eldon	2385	Parker	N F H G M	Ajam & Co
9	Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	9-1-09 K Nixon & Co
5	Nowshera	1961	Ramage	Calcutta	2-1-09 M M & Co
6	Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison	Mauritius	31-12 E Tajbhoy and Jeewanji
	Offside N				
	Navis	3525	Lang	Baltimore	10-1-09 R A Willis H W V D
	Nassa	950	McDiarad	Karachi	1-1-09 M M & Co H W P D
	Dravati	513	Fakeruk	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ltd
	Omani	553	Shamsudin	B'nager	2-1-09 Bo S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

No.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
0	Pasha s	Elliot	Samarang, Dec 14
1	Dido s	Ranton	Hull, Nov 24
	Cowrie s	Daniel	Batavia, Dec 3
	Moshtari s	Gore	Basreh, Dec. 15
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karwar, &c

DEPARTURES.

No.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
0	Isly of Sparta s	McNeil	Mormugoa
	Hatamet s	Peters	Calcutta
	Surada s	Archdeacon	Karachi
	Springburn s	Crosshwaite	Calcutta
	Rhinebeck s	Shatten	Calcutta
	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf &c
	Malfong s	Thomson	Calcutta &c
	Alavi s	Hill	Calcutta
1	Shah Ameer s	Harrison	Mauritius &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Baron Eldon, Parker, for Calcutta.
" Rabenfels, Probest, for Hamburg &c.
" Berne, Stockwell, for Rangoon.
" Koerber, Foreste, for Trieste &c.

The Steamer Ben Nevis, for Philadelphia, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 31st Dec.

The Anchor Line Steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez on the 29th ultimo and is expected to arrive here on the 10th January.

The German East Africa Line Steamer President, from Mombasa, for Bombay yesterday evening via Aden.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 26th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday the 30th December.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Mooltan, with the outward Mails of the 25th instant passed Suez at 3 a. m. on Thursday the 31st December.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
19	Strathendrick	Bunbury
23	Northbrook	Rangoon
24	Glan Macnab	Liverpool
29	Pentakota	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 31.

FOR HAMBURG

Per s—224 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 496 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Per s—3,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Per s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachari.
Per s—1,970 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Per s—1,500 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—McDONELL—December 21, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, Edward Christian, 19th Punjabis, son of the late Richard Barnes, Esq., and of Mrs Barnes of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, to Florence Mary, daughter of J. C. McDonell, Esq., late Imperial Forest Service and of Mrs. McDonell.

DODWELL—MASON—December 23, at Holy Emmanuel Church, Georgetown, Madras, Henry Herbert, younger son of Herbert Dodwell, Esq., J. C., of Long Crendon Manor, Bucks, to Lilian May, youngest daughter of the late H. Mason, Esq., of Greenwich.

MILLS—CAREW—December 22, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Arthur Mordaunt Mills, 18th P. W. O. Lancers, only son of Colonel A. McL. Mills, T. A., retired to Winifred Alice, elder daughter of the late Colonel Carew, D. S. O., R. A. M. C., and Mrs. Carew of Kilcarron, Srinagar, Kashmir.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—December 15, at Sabathu Ruth, aged 4½ years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Mackenzie, M. W. S.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.
Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 5-22m., 6-36a.; Low water, 0-19a.

Banks closed, New Year's Day.

Proclamation Parade of Troops in Garrison.

P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with the English mails of the 18th December, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Variety Entertainment at St. Joseph's Convent Hall 9-30, p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 7th, Full Moon, 7h. 42·7m p.m.; Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8 4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, January 2.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.

Sunday, January 3.—Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

Monday, January 4.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Children's Annual Ghristmas Tree, St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Mazagon Road, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m

Tuesday, January 5.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Wednesday, January 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Farewell Entertainment to the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby, University Hall, 5-40 p.m. Reception to Professor Lees-Smith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

MESSRS. R. V. PERRMAHOMED & Co., of Chukla Street, are distributing to their customers and friends artistically illustrated calendars for 1909.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Shah Nawaz" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Monday the 4th proximo.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-morrow :—

March	Sylvia ..... J Monk
Lancers	The Duke of Fife ..... J Wood
Duet	Excelsior ..... Balfe
Selection	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Valse	The Dancing Girl ..... Coote
Selection	Havana ..... Stuart
Polka	The Friendly Rivals ... Godfrey

ROBBING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dhondi Makatar, a resident of Ratnagiri, was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 128 from the person of Dayal Ganesh, a railway passenger, while the latter was entering a third class compartment at the Dadar station. The complaint was that the accused entered the compartment where the complainant was sitting with a friend of his on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and removed the watch and chain. He was seen by the friend of the complainant. The accused left the carriage and went to the station latrine. A policeman was called and the accused was arrested and being searched the property was found on him. The accused had been convicted on five previous occasions. This time he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which are to be solitary confinement.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS evening the Excelsior Cinematograph Management announce another change of programme, and amongst the items is mentioned the "Eucharistic Procession," which not long ago created so much controversy in London, as well as special interest from various standpoints. His Eminence the Papal Legate is shewn pronouncing the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament to a large concourse of people, from an altar placed on the balcony over the main entrance to the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. The programme also includes a film entitled "Benvenuto Cellini," which illustrates the interesting episode in his life that one day he received a letter stating that a lady of the Court wished to sit for her statue, on condition that Cellini would not try to discover her identity. This surprised the artist, but he awaited the visit of the model, who arrived in due course, with her face masked. The result was the statue that has been one of Cellini's best efforts, known as the "Nymph of Fontainebleau." Meantime, Cellini fell in love with the model, whom he supplicated to discover her identity, but she proved inexorable, whereupon he decided to shadow her and carry her away, but under all circumstances she maintained silence and defended herself against all threats. When Francis I, the French Emperor, saw the statue and admired it, and wished to know the original, Cellini introduced His Majesty to the masked model, who turned out to be the Duchess d'Etampes, which so enraged the Emperor that he banished Cellini from France. These two historical films are supplemented by three comic items and a trick scene, which combine to make up a specially interesting and varied programme, suitable to everyone's taste. The trick scene is entitled "The Fiddlers," and the comic films are "The Old French Cupboard," "The Unwilling Servant," and "Behind the Mask." This entertainment continues to be very popular, which is due no doubt to the comfortable seating and the excellent arrangements that have been made for visitors, not least amongst which is Cornaglia's Refreshment Bar.

THE BANKERS' HANDY CALCULATOR.

MR. F. X. ALPHONSO, formerly of the Credit Lyonnais, has published the "Bankers' Handy Calculator," the object of which is to save time and labour, with a view to its adoption in Banks and business houses. The profits derived from the sales are to be devoted to the Building Fund of the Charitable Institution of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, and no doubt the work itself and the object will commend themselves to those who have use for a handy ready reckoner.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" January 1.

Passengers per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" which arrived from Marseilles last night :—

Butterfield, Mr A D	Palmer, Mrs
Boe, Mr	Reece, Dr and Mrs
Beuriff, Mr	Sirdar, Kahan Sing
Cagan, Mrs H D	Spinner, Mr John
Cole, Major and Mrs H W	Spencer, Mr J
Carey, Lt P G	Tata, Mr and Mrs R D
Hennessy, Mr J E	Taylor, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Lennan, Mr	Turner, Mrs and infant
Legard, Rev and Mrs R G	Wright, Miss F
Lesrapis, General	Watkins, Mr B Aston
Meier, Mr and Mrs	Watkins, Mrs Aston
Powell, Mr H	

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Koerber" Jan. 1.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 4 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 2-30 p.m. Sharp :—

Aston, Miss	Gayol, Mr R
Bedford, Mrs W	Galan, Mr P R
Boetzow, Mrs W G	Larrain, Plaza Mr R
Cale, Mr de R	Larrain, Plaza Miss A
Davidson, Mr and Mrs 2 children and nurse	Larrain, Plaza Miss E
Hakim, Mr H W	Metzner, Mr F
Hannerson, Mr E	Milne, Mr and Mrs W M
Knippenberg, Mrs E	Morgan, Revd M E
Kuhn, Mr B	Morgan, Revd M G
Kniesche, Mr J E	Musselman, Mr E
	Saldern, von Lt Gen

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st January 1909.

641.—Details for the week ending 9th instant:—

Monday 4th Instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 5th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade; Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statute at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Battalion Drill, Sections 91, to 101, 109 to 118 Part III, Infantry Training 1905.

Wednesday 6th Instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

642.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in G Coy. with effect from this date.

No. 6397 Corpl. E.R.H. Jackson to be Sergeant.

643.—Extract from India Army Orders dated 14th December 1908 is published for information :—

684.—Volunteer Long Service Medals.—Silver Medal has been awarded to the member of the Indian Volunteer Force named below —

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Corporal G. Cress.

644. Musketry— The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing, on Saturday the 2nd and Sunday the 3rd Inst. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6. a. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Maratha Educational Conference was held at the Town Hall yesterday under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur Khaskerao Subha of Baroda.

The following resolutions were passed :

THANKS TO GOVERNMENT.

The second day's sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference was held at the Town Hall, to-day. While the essays were being read Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Mr. James Macdonald entered the hall and were loudly cheered and heartily received by the President of the Conference.

After some speeches on the question of spreading education among the Marathas the following resolutions were passed :—

(1) This Conference thanks the British Government for opening the doors of education to Maratha Samaji along with other backward classes, believing that it is the duty of the Imperial Government to educate their subjects. This resolution was moved by Mr. Vithalrao Gadhave from Nasik and seconded by Mr. Laxmanrao Jakatdar from Dhule and supported by Mr. Kondaji Jakatdar from Sholapore.

(2) This Conference thanks heartily Shriman Maharaj Chhatrapati Saheb Sarkar Kanvir, Shrimant Sayajirao Gaikwad Sena Khaskhel Samsher Bahadur, Shri Alija Bahadur, Madhavrao Shinde Maharaja, Shri Holkar Sarkar and other Maratha princes, for all the efforts they have hitherto made to spread and increase education among our Samaji.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Bapusaheb Hande, Deshmukh of Junnar, and seconded by Mr. Malharao Ghorpade of Poona. It was further supported by Mr. Anandrao Shinde of Baroda.

(3) This Conference thanks Bombay Government for creating special scholarships for the boys of Agriculturists in the Veterinary College and Agricultural College for they will be largely availed of by our Maratha boys, and it further hopes that more such special scholarships will be created for encouraging our boys in other branches of education.

The resolution moved by Mr. Madhavrao Appaji Shitole of Baroda and seconded by Mr. Hindurao Ghadge, of Kolhapore, Mr. Ramchandarao Vithalrao Wandekar of Bombay further supported it.

(4) This Conference is of opinion that the time has come to make Primary education free and compulsory and it requests Government to make it free and compulsory. Resolution was moved by Mr. Laxman B. Khare of Kola seconded by R. S. Babasaheb Malap of Ratnagiri and supported by Mr. Baburao Chavan of Baroda.

(5) This Conference requests that if Government think that time has not yet come to make Primary education compulsory, it will at least make it free.

The resolution was moved by Dr. Hanmantrao Kadam of Dharwad seconded by Mr. Anandrao Mahadik of Baroda and supported by Mr. Trimbakrao Awate of Poona and Mr. Gopal, Lingoji Pirji of Belgaum.

(6) This Conference thankful to H. H. Sayajirao Gaikwad for making Primary education free and compulsory in his State, and requests other Princes to make this question free and compulsory in their own States.

The resolution was adopted at the motion of Mr. R. B. Wandekar or Bombay. It was seconded by Dr. Wamanrao Kadam of Bombay and further supported by Mr. Nilkantharao Khalatkar Deshmukh of Digras.

After these were passed the Conference proceeded to the consideration of an important proposition which was unanimously passed. The proposition is as follows:—

"That this Conference treats with abhorence all outrages and acts of anarchism which was foolishly perpetrated in Bengal and other places."

This resolution was proposed by Mr. Bapurao Avate and seconded by Mr. Gaekwadi. After thanking the President and Mr. Hatch, the collector of Bombay for lending the use of the Town Hall, the Conference dissolved.

WIDENING CHURCH GATE STREET.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Early last year to consider the question of widening Church Gate Street with particular reference to the building which was then about to be erected at the North-West corner opposite the Floral Fountain, has submitted the following report :—

Negotiations were opened by the Commissioner at the instance of the Committee with the owner of the building in question with a view to ascertaining whether he would consent to make over to the Municipality for road improvement a portion of the ground on which the building was then being erected. The reply however was unfavourable and as the party could not be prevented from proceeding with the construction of the building within the prescribed lines of the street the Committee had to consider how otherwise this important thoroughfare could be improved. They requested the Commissioner to place before them comprehensive proposals for the widening of the whole of the street, and plans and estimates were submitted by that officer for amending the regular line of the street along either side so as to leave a clear way of 80 feet in width. As the cost of this improvement however seems to the Committee to be excessive even though it can be spread over a number of years the Committee have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion that it would be desirable, under the existing circumstances, to limit the scope of the proposed improvement so as to render it feasible. They therefore beg to recommend, with the full concurrence of the Commissioner, that the street be improved by prescribing a width of 60 feet from Hornby Road up to Sir Cowasji Jehangir's property by a new line on the south side and by prescribing a new set-back line for a portion of the Northern side from Mr. Haji Ismal Hasam's property to Cowasji Patel Street at which point the street would be about 70 feet wide. The new lines proposed are now shown in yellow lines on the plan, the existing lines being shown in red lines. This, in the Committee's opinion, is the most economical way of widening the street to any appreciable extent. The total cost of the improvement, which no doubt will be spread over a number of years, is estimated at Rs. 2,35,194 (Rs. 165,375 for land and Rs. 69,819 for structure) and the Committee trust the Corporation will not hesitate to incur this expenditure for a very necessary improvement of an important thoroughfare.

FAR greater attention is being paid by the German Admiralty to the construction of submarines than formerly. Instructions have just been sent to the Imperial dockyard at Danzig to complete the six new boats now building with all possible speed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

Sympathy from the Corporation.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to draft an address to His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, expressive of the Corporation's profound sorrow and condolence on the death of Lady Clarke, have submitted the following draft address for the approval of the Corporation :—

To His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,—We the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg to approach Your Excellency with this humble address of condolence on the lamented death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke.

We also beg to associate in our expression of sympathy your Excellency's daughter, Miss Clarke, who during her stay in our midst has endeared herself to the public by the same kindly feeling and benevolent impulse that animated the gentle heart of the illustrious lady whose loss the whole City and the entire Presidency of Bombay mourns to-day.

Intense as must be the pain of this bereavement to your Excellency and Miss Clarke, we trust the affectionate concern and heartfelt sympathy of the whole population may give some consolation to you in this hour of distress. Seldom indeed have the hearts of such a diversified public been stirred so completely as on this occasion. The entire public of this Presidency and indeed of the whole country were deeply touched by your Excellency's declaration that what induced you to accept the high and responsible office of Governor was the hope of "being able to promote the prosperity, and the contentment of the people, and of helping every good cause in the Presidency," and they have gratefully recognized that your Excellency has addressed yourself to accomplish your noble purpose in the spirit which irradiates the gracious message of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and thus won the hearts of the people even during the short space of a year that your Excellency has presided over their destinies. It is therefore no matter for surprise that their hearts have unreservedly gone out to your Excellency in your hour of grief.

It would not befit this occasion to dwell upon the kindly nature and high endowments of Her Excellency. The most eloquent testimony to the feelings of respect and endearment in which her memory is held by the people of all classes and creeds has already been afforded by the spontaneous and universal mourning of the entire public. In her death we deplore the loss of a sympathetic friend of the people who, had she been spared would undoubtedly have proved a power for good and lent additional lustre to your Excellency's administration.

We devoutly pray that the Almighty may vouchsafe His support to your Excellency and Miss Clarke under this sore trial and endow you with strength and fortitude to continue to give this City and the Presidency the benefit of your beneficent administration, the key-note of which, the public have already gratefully recognized, is a deep and abiding regard for the moral and material progress of the millions committed to your charge.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette." December 31.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, BA, Mamlatdar of Vagra, was extended by one day. Mr Shridhar Vishnu Kathavate continued to act as Mamlatdar of Vagra.

The following appointments are ordered in consequence of the reversion of Mr Pandurang Gangadhar Natu, Probationary District Inspector, Land (Records, Satara, to his former appointment as Head Clerk to the Superintendent, Land Records, CD :— (1) Mr Keshav Sitaram Gadnis, Acting District Inspector. Sholapur, to be Probationary Fourth, Grade District Inspector and to do duty at Satara vice Mr Natu ; (2) Ms Shankar Madhav Panat, B A, Mahalkari, Edalabad, to act as District Inspector, Sholapur, vice Mr Gadnis.

Mr J N Nagarwalla, BA, delivered over and Mr V S Koppikar received charge of the office of the Assistant to the Commissioner, SD, on the 22nd December 1908.

Mr A R Dalal, I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Third Class, Dharwar District, is invested with additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Messrs J S Collet, I C S, and E L. Sale, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Eastern Division comprising the talukas of Kopargaon, Nevasa and Shevgaon on the 23rd December.

Messrs R P Lambert and W M F Clarke delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, on the 22nd inst.

Messrs T N Koppikar and R K Kanitkar, Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Division Forest Officer, West Khandesh on the 12th December.

Mr W A H Miller, Assistant Canservator of Forests, who was posted to the Southern Circle reported himself for duty on the 14th December.

Dr J S Fraser, M B, C M, and Major S H Burnet M B, C M, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dhulia Prison on the 21st December.

Mr Antoldas Hargovanda, BA, LLB, is appointed to act as District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Broach, vice Mr Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor BA, LLB, appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Barsi.

Mr Kashinath Anant Joshi, Hospital Assistant, is nominated a councillor of the Karmala Municipality in the Sholapur District vice Mr Chimnaji Ramchandra, resigned.

Mr Baboobhai Ieharam Wani has been elected a councillor of the Nandurbar Municipality vice Mr Bapubhai Murardas.

Mr Narsinh Chintaman Kelkar, BA, LLB, has been elected a councillor of the Poona City Municipality vice Mr Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, MA, resigned.

MR. ARTHUR LANCASTER, who recently swung an ordinary blacksmith's hammer continuously for twelve hours at the Crystal Palace, will attempt to drag a brougham carrying four passengers all the way from London to York and back within three days. He will sit in a motor-car and will hold together ropes attached to the brougham and to the motor-car.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick Child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 31.

The depression from Persia is now entering Upper India. Skies are overcast in the extreme North and snow is falling in Kashmir.

The cyclonic storm in the Southwest of the Bay is of considerable intensity and is now situated off the Coast of Ceylon to the North-east of Trincomali and is causing very high seas in all the Ports from Colombo to Madras. Heavy rain is reported from the Coromandel Coast. Trincomali and Negapatam, three inches ; Madras and Pamban one.

Temperature has risen generally and is now nearly normal, except in the Central parts of the country, where the air remains somewhat cooler than usual.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in the extreme North. The rainfall is likely to extend over the South of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31ST DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Rabi crop prospects generally good; rain required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Raposeed requires rain.

Agra.—Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Wheat fine weather doing good

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Akola.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Flowering advanced.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants showing bolls they show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton plants healthy.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought Crop accounts less favourable. Wheat doing badly.

Bellary.—Cloudy, and unseasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST DECEMBER.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab but heavily clouded in the extreme North and moderately so elsewhere. The air now contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Multan and Jacobabad.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now normal everywhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in Sind but in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is normal except in Cutch where it is still 10° in defect; the minimum is nearly everywhere lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is during the day normal at most stations but at night it is still in defect in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but lightly clouded in the south. Humidity has increased and is now normal in the area where cloud has appeared but it has decreased and is in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is generally lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear in the North Bombay Deccan but light cloud has appeared elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual and while day temperature is nearly normal, night temperature has increased and is now normal except in the area of clear skies where it continues low.

General Remarks.—The depression in the southwest of the Bay is shown to-day as a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity, the centre of which lies about 200 miles to the east of Negapatam. Pressure at that station is 1/4 of an inch below the normal. Heavy rain has fallen on the South Madras Coast. The storm will move in a nearly westerly direction and will determine further heavy falls.

The depression from Persia is entering North-West India and has caused heavy cloud in the extreme North of Upper India and moderate cloud over the rest of the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Carnatic and the South Madras Coast and local rain elsewhere in the South of the Peninsula. A few showers are likely in the extreme North of Upper India.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop of Eastern Bengal 1908-09.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat in Eastern Bengal represents some 0·63 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. Wheat was generally sown about the normal time, i.g., end of October and first week of November. Sowings appear to have been less than usual in Malda and Rajshahi, but an increase of cultivation is reported in Dinajpur district. In spite of the scantiness of rain in the preceding months the seed in most cases germinate distisfactorily. Insect pests are doing some damage in parts of Rangpur district. At present the land is so dry that prospects are bad in Mal

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MODERN SUBALTERN.

THE "STATESMAN":—One who is evidently a regimental officer of the old school recently made lengthy complaint in the columns of a contemporary of the character and methods of the modern subaltern. Contrasting the junior officer of twelve or fifteen years ago with the subaltern of to-day, he says that there is a marked change, not altogether for the better. The older generation could show a record of exploits with gun, rifle, and rod, and at polo, racquets, cricket, tennis, and billiards, to say nothing of proficiency in that useful outpost recreation, gardening; but the modern displays as little talent as enthusiasm for these accomplishments. The only field sport he cares for is hockey, which is a regimental and not a station game. These are his sins of omission, and the defects are counted heavily against him in that they lose him the excellent discipline of polo and other games played in the company of senior officers, the advantage of association with officers of other regiments and corps, and the profit of regimental entertainments. But his sins of commission are more serious. He worries about finances, he is characterised by a constant desire to curtail his expenses; he makes the cost his excuse for not indulging in polo, racquets, or shooting, and he dislikes regimental dances and other things which swell the mess bill. But most of all—and this point is really worth serious discussion—is consumed by an insatiable appetite for Home leave. He is not an Anglo-Indian and does not want to be: he is an English officer serving in India, and eager to limit his exile so far as in him lies. He takes quick advantage of the fact that senior married men with families cannot afford to take their leave when it is due to them, so that the annual "five officers permitted to take Home leave for eight months" are apt to comprise a disproportionate number of these nostalgic juniors. The plea advanced for this is that the young officer is thereby enabled to "keep in touch"; but our critic resents this plea. It is rather means, he says, that the much-travelled officer is kept out of touch with the concerns which should really be his. He feels no interest in the strangers with whom his professional duties lie; the East remains unto him a sealed book, and he never develops the affection and enthusiasm for his Indian corps which is the soul and heart and impulse of the seniors. Naturally, his men reciprocate the apathy of an officer of whom they see little and of whom he wishes they saw less. The Indian Army must lose something here through lack of personal touch and adequate training, but it must lose more through a growing change in spirit which must eventually demoralize the character of the forces.

We can hardly think, however, that this senior officer is right in all his criticisms of the present generation. There never yet was a sixth form schoolboy but lamented that the fellows in the lower fourth were not quite what they used to be in his day. And indeed some of the characteristics which this senior condemns as faults, by others might be considered virtues. It is well known that many keen soldiers prefer Indian service, because the demand upon the private purse is not so heavy here as in England. If when they have made such a choice they are not wishful to forego the advantage which led them to make it, how should they be blamed? Moreover it should count for grace that a subaltern anywhere should be sufficiently thoughtful to guard against frivolous expenses. As for sport, the young Briton under any circumstances can hardly help being a sportsman of sorts. Hockey may not be so "swagger" as polo but it serves its purpose in the way of providing healthful exercise, and the moral discipline of the game is not inferior to that of any other. For the rest, the soldier's first concern is to learn soldering, and there seems good reason to believe that the young officer of to-day is realizing the truth as his predecessors never did. Rightly or wrongly the public feel that the change in the spirit of the military schools, regimental and extra-regimental is a change for the better. The subaltern seems keener, better informed, more alert, less affectedly indifferent to the demands of his profession and is no longer ashamed to display an enthusiasm for his work. Of course it is recognised "bad form" in any society to weary with professional matters the ears of unwilling listeners, but it is in no wise blameworthy that men pursuing common interests should wish to exchange ideas and acquire new points of view. Nowadays, too, we see a new and eager anxiety to get into useful work outside the parade-ground. Even the "show" regiments feel it. The smart young guardsman is no less keen on practical soldiering than his less fortunate fellows, volunteering for trying and obscure service with some unheard-of corps in the remoter ends of the earth; and were the "toy soldiers" backward in South Africa? Despite the grumblings of the old-fashioned, we decline to believe that the new generation is so hopeless. It may be actualed by a new feeling but the feeling is one which can supply an effective substitute even for old-time ardour at polo or hunting.

THE INDIAN JUDICIARY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The ignorance displayed in English Christianism of things in India is often regrettably accompanied by manifest haste and unscrupulousness. Writers for the newspapers and the periodical reviews have often not been themselves in India but they have to turn out a certain tale of work, they do not possess the knowledge requisite for a proper handling of their subject and they have not the time, the patience or the scrupulous care, to seek for the best information. These observations are prompted by the not very fair charges levelled in the "National Review" for December, under the heading a "A Grave Outlook" in the article on Greater Britain and India against the judicial authorities in India. The charges are based on the cases which have occupied the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunhas and the District Judge for some months past. The writer alleges "the intolerable delays in the Indian Courts are largely due to the weakness of the Judiciary. Most of its members have no proper knowledge of English (sic) procedure, to which they ought to try to assimilate themselves. The licence often allowed to the Bar is extraordinary. Native Counsel are adepts in prolonging legal proceedings. District Judicial Officers and even many High Court Judges permit the time of their Courts to be wasted in a way that would never be tolerated in England. The law of evidence is often imperfectly understood." The suggestion in this paragraph that Judges in India should endeavour to assimilate themselves to the English procedure of which they have no proper knowledge is an instance of the kind of criticism to which we take the gravest exception.

It is not clear how Judges in India could try to follow the English procedure, whatever the writer may mean by that expression, when there are no Courts in India to afford them example to follow: and moreover when there is a different procedure distinctly laid down for them in a Code, to which attention must be paid. Is it to be supposed that, in the cases alluded to, the presiding officers were actuated by any other desire than to do justice and get through their work with reasonable expedition? Is it to be supposed that they took any pleasure in the prolongation of the proceedings? It is very easy for the magazine writer to charge the Judiciary in a general way with weakness, when he knows that he is is not likely to be called upon to prove his case or to suggest any method for strengthening the tribunal, other than by the impossible proposal for the assimilation of English procedure. Nor is it fair to hint that the judicial officers are incompetent to check loquacity, or the licence, of the Bar. The more probable and reasonable explanation is that the judicial officers are scrupulous to allow the legal practitioners before them to use all the forms that the Code permits them to use so that no objection may be taken in the higher Courts on any ground of procedure or suppression of argument. The judicial officers would be more than human if they did not often desire to apply the closure, which by the terms of the Code, the practice of the Courts and the regard for the Appellate Courts, they are unable to do. How easy too, it is to allege that the law of evidence is often imperfectly understood. Such an allegation would be a truism, if applied to any Courts in the civilized world. The law of evidence is a difficult subject. But it has a better chance of being understood in India where the substantive law is contained in a comparatively brief enactment of the legislature than it has in England where it is dealt with in the massive volumes of Pitt-Taylor and other writers.

The slowness of legal procedure in India is alleged to have been a source of embarrassment to the Government. No doubt can be entertained of the truth of this allegation. But the legal procedure in force is the procedure which the existing Government of India has inherited from its predecessors. The procedure which the legislature in its wisdom has ordained to be observed in the conduct of all criminal cases has shown itself to be unfitted for the cases of sedition in which the prolongation of the trials, the incessant publicity, and the opportunities afforded to Counsel have aggrevated the harm done by the original offence. It has taken the Government of India, in England as well as in India, some time to acknowledge these defects in the legal procedure and to take measure to amend it in the trial of certain offences. But the faults, it should be clearly understood, have lain with the course of procedure and not with the judiciary, who have done their best to deal with a situation entirely beyond their control. It is an unjust and unworthy remark on the part of the arm-chair review writer in England that "if the High Court and District Judges, and still more the District and Subordinate Magistrates, were in all cases more courageous and more efficient in the performance of their duties there would not be so much need for the provision of special machinery for the acceleration of trials." The writer only exposes his ignorance: want of courage is the last charge which can justly be made against officers in India.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In view of the very full discussion that the Indian Reforms will receive at the sitting of the Indian National Congress, which opened on Dec. 28th, it might at first have seemed a work of supererogation to hold a public meeting in Madras almost simultaneously to express the appreciation of the citizens of the scheme of reforms so recently promulgated. On second thoughts, however it will be recognised that the meeting was necessary for the reason that the Congress, while representative of a large section of the Indian community throughout the country, does not include all the Indian citizens of Madras, and to that extent the approval and criticism if any, of the Reform scheme passed by the larger body will be supplemented by that of the local body. The meeting was largely attended, and the proceedings were marked by a spirit of enthusiastic optimism. All the speakers—the Prince of Arcot, Dr. T. M. Nair, Mr. Sadagopacharlar, and others—were unanimously of opinion that the concessions were generous, wide-reaching and of supreme importance. All were unanimous also in declaring that the reforms must be gratefully and unconditionally accepted, with a lively realisation of the fact that the people must immediately set about making themselves fit to use the privileges granted. Dr. Nair summed to the effect of the reforms very pertinently, when he described the concessions as satisfying the aspirations of the people to be properly represented and to have adequate opportunities for discussion, which were all conceded in the scheme of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. Dr. Nair agrees with us regarding the considerations which ought to prevail with regard to the admission of Indians to the Executive Councils. We are all perfectly familiar with the tendency of the Indian public to establish prescriptive rights, especially in the matter of public appointments. An office once held by an Indian very soon becomes, in the public mind, reserved for Indians, irrespective of the qualifications demanded for the post. That is why we said, when first commencing upon the scheme, that we were glad that Lord Morley had laid down no infrangible rule in regard to these appointments, and that the qualification must be special competence in some department of the administration and not nationality. We take it that is what Dr. Nair means when he says:—"We have never asked for any reservation, nor does Lord Morley recommend any such step. The Hindu or Mahomadan or any other Indian who will be appointed to the Executive Councils will be an expert in some branch or other of the administration." With increased facilities, the supply of duly qualified. Indians will, no doubt, increase sufficiently to ensure the frequent appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils. The principle underlying the question is none the less sound, that it is the man that primarily matters, and not his nationality, though the peculiar knowledge of his countrymen which an Indian possesses should be taken into account.

Finally, it is gratifying to note that Madras is solidly unanimous in rejecting the conditions that in some quarters it is thought should govern the acceptance of the scheme. In Bengal, there has been more than a diposition to demand the revocation of the Partition and an amnesty for political prisoners, as conditions precedent to the acceptance and loyal working of the scheme, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has also dallied with the proposal. That way, we are convinced, lies extinction of all hope for peace in Bengal. We have a lively recollection of the condition of affairs following on the Partition, and it is by no means certain that a period of Arcadian bliss and prosperity would follow upon the immediate abrogation of the Partition. The matter of a general amnesty for political prisoners as distinguished from the perpetrators of crimes is a matter that can be safely left to our administrators, who have already given ample proof that they are not actuated by vindictiveness.

THE Austrian Emperor states, says a Reuter telegram, that he regards as the most precious fruit of his Diamond Jubilee year the fulfilment of his wishes with regard to the relief of the most necessitous of human beings, the poor child.

THE "Dublin Gazette" announces that letters patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland constituting and founding a university having its seat in Dublin, under the name of the National University of Ireland, and also one having its seat in Belfast, under the name of the Queen's University of Belfast.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 29th December give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of rice completed. Estimated outturn of rice poor. Rabi operations in progress. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujaval, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed. Sowing of wheat in progress. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice fair in Ubauro taluka and good elsewhere, and of jowari good in Rohri taluka, fair in Shikarpur, Sukkur, Naushahro, Abro, Pano and Mirpur talukas and poor in Ghotki and Ubauro talukas. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Wheat, and gram in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton, castor-oil seeds, wheat and barley in Daskroi taluka and wheat in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Wheat barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat, barley and maize in Modasa petha. Harvesting of rice in progress in Viramgam taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka taluka. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in Parantij taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rice in progress and of pulses nearly completed. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Wheat and tobacco being irrigated wherever possible. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Estimated outturn of bajri, sesamum and tobacco fair, of cotton and pulse good, and of rabi crops good. Wheat and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition. Harvesting of early jowari in progress. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Rainfall generally sufficient but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Harvesting of jowari continues in Jalalpur, Chorasi, Mandvi and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Cutting of grass in progress in Bulsar taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas and completed in Chikhli taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Dahanu taluka and Umbargaon and Mokhada pethas. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

COLABA.

No rain during week and current month. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

No rain during week and current month. Prospects good. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 8 seers 9 chataks per rupee

KANARA.

No rain during week. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Cutting of sugarcane commenced. Rabi sowing in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient but more needed for rabi crops which are in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari completed. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka and of jowari, commenced in Chopda taluka and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat and gram fair to poor in dry land and fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton almost completed in Pachora, Raver, Bhussaval and Jamner talukas and in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Harvesting of pulse almost completed in Navapur petha. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Taloda, Nandurbar and Shirpur talukas. Picking of cotton continues in Sakri, Nandurbar and Taloda talukas and completed in Shirpur, Sindkheda and Dhulia talukas. Rabi crops in fair condition, but wheat withering owing to dry winds in unirrigated lands in Shahada taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor, and of rabi crops fair in Taloda taluka and fair to poor elsewhere. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing in Sakri and Sindkheda talukas.

NASIK.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season insufficient, except in Igatpuri taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Threashing of kharif crops in progress in Nandgaon, Peint and Malegaon talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Nandgaon taluka. Rabi sowing almost completed. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in Nasik and Malegaon talukas, and on account of excessive cold in Nandgaon taluka, and in good condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers still appear in some villages of Nasik and Chandor talukas, but have disappeared from Yeola taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Chandor taluka where it is dear. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient except in Malegaon taluka. Water-supply for irrigation purposes sufficient, except in Malegaon and Chandor talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil, and removal of withered jowari commenced is some places. Rabi crop in garden lands in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week and current month. Rain still needed for rabi crops. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Standing rabi crops in fair condition except in parts of eastern talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Area under rabi crops normal in Junnar and Khed talukas, Ambegaon petha and Bhor State, double normal in Mulshi petha, 56, 38, 5 and 30 per cent. above normal in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha respectively and 31 and 7 per cent. below normal in Haveli and Maval talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week and current month. More rain needed for young rabi crops. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops in good condition, but withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good, Fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, but need rain, especially in eastern talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif corps fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fooder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva. Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 20 cents at Sindgi; none elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain, except in low lands and black soil. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficiant in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of rice completed and of kharif jowari in progress. Standing rabi crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Crops damaged by east wind. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Cotton promising fairly well but needs rain. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Athni and Gokak talukas where it is diminishing. Supply of water scanty in some places. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas, Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas, and of early jowari in ten talukas. Estimated outurn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition and rabi crops in fair condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Harvesting of pulse continues in Baroda division and of jowari commenced in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Sugarcane crop in Gandevi mahal, cotton, castor-oil seeds, wheat and barley crops in Kadi division and wheat, sugarcane and jowari crops in Amreli division being irrigated. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week. Treshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

No rain during week and current month. Cotton and other rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari completed in Bhuj taluka and commenced in Anjar taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

ALTHOUGH seventy-five anglees competed for twenty-eight prizes at a fishing match held at Gorleston in aid of the local hospital, only two tiny fish were caught. One weighing 3 3/4oz., secured first prize and the prize for the heaviest fish, while another, which weighed 3½oz., secured second prize and the prize for the smallest fish.

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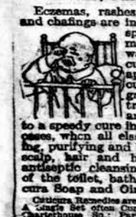

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SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES

First Meeting

LAST DAY

MACPHERSON CUP.

WON BY BANTOCK.

(FROM OUR SAECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

TO-DAY was the last day of the first meeting when some interesting racing and close finishes were witnessed Bombay stables continue to have their share of good luck On Tuesday last one Bombay stable scored four wins and to-day those good and large-hearted sportsmen Mr. G. K. and Aga S. Shah won a race each. The runner up in the Viceroy's Cup won the Macpherson Cup, the event of the day.

The following are the details :—

PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 forlongs.

Mr B N Burjorji's Bonta II 10st 7lbs Murdison 1
Mr J D Scott's Wal 9st 8lbs.....Kilborn 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Circus Girl 9st 3lbs...Robinson 3

ALSO RAN.—Son of a Gun, The Point, Pantomime Echo, Ellien, Cocky, Flo, Fortune.

BETTING.—Five to two Bonita, three to one Circus Girl, five to one Eillin, eight to one Echo and Pantomime, ten to one the rest.

THE RACE.—From a bad start Bonita, Val, Circus Girl and Son of a Gun lead in a bunch, the rest being badly left. At the distance Bonita crew away and won by 1 1-2 lengths, 1-2 length between second and third. Time—1min. 18 secs.

INNOVATION HANDICAP—6 furlong

Galstaun's Wild Boy 8st 11lb.....Robinson 1
Biji's Refresher 8st 0lb .....Whiley 2
Mr Allardier's Lorraine 7st 11lb .....Anes 3

ALSO RAN.—Lady Leslie, Chippy Norton, Rasley Rose, Moira, Hughie, Lady Vera, Cleart Out Belle Colle, and Gladsome.

BETTING.—5 to 4 Lady Leslie, 4 to 1 Hybie, 5 to 1 Wild Boy, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the rest.

RACE.—They all ran together till the distance where Wild Boy came to the front and won by two lengths easily 2 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1min. 16 1-5secs.

HOLLY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Marshall's Mereworth 8st 5lb.....Kilho 1
Mr. Avias's Dormant 6st 9lb .....Fergus
Rundah 7st 4lb .....Buck 3

ALSO RAN.—Longchamp's Bull Dog, Rustilest, Patrick, Vespasia, Elgin, Firrie, Mauvette, Del's limit, Mulison, Morcel, and Charles.

BETTING.—Even's Rustile 3 to 1, Mereworth to 1, Bull Dog 6 to 1, Bundah Dormand, and Floe, 10 to 1 the rest from an even start the favorite was beaten at the bend, from where hure worth led and won easily by 2 1-2 lengths 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 1 min. 1 4-5 secs.

CHOWRUNGEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G K S Picturesque 8st 3lbs .....Am
Mr Jiji's Master Theo 8st 10lbs .....Rickaby
H H Jam Saneb's Vigorous 8st 7lbs ...Firth
Messrs Wood and Badgers Sermon 9st 6lbs Bray } Ld

ALSO RAN.—Anna Mulloch, Sermon, Leva, Paddy's Darling, Golden Gleam, Ianthe.

BETTING.—5 to 2 Paddy's Darling, 3 to 1 Vigorous, and Master Theo 4 to 1, Picturesque and Sermon, 6 to 1 the rest.

RACE.—They all ran in a bunch till the distance where Picturesque drew away and won by 3/4 length head between 2nd and the dead beaters. Time 1 min. 15 secs.

MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

Mr D P Tampoe's Bantock, 8st 7lbs..... Morison
Mr J E Marshall's Kaffirpan, 8st 6lbs .....Kilhorn
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Absentee 9st 2lbs....Firth

ALSO RAN.—Misty Morn, The Beduin, Hunting Horn, Divereux, Dirty Boy, and Carnival.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Absentee ; 4 to 1 Bantock and Hunting Horn ; 5 to 1 Kaffirpan ; 6 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Carnival and Divereux led till seven furlongs attended by Absentee and Bantock. Same order was maintained till the distance where Kaffirpan joined but Bantock drew away and won comfortably by 3 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—3 mins. 11 seconds.

SECOND SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's Dulcimer 10st 7lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Walmsley's Scamander 7st 10lbs.....Mc Naillap 2
Mr Cosen's Umuthbee 8 st 11 lbs .....Firth 3

ALSO RAN—Cyril, Spirea, Captain Carrington, Galley Slave, Lady Bentworth, Queen of Gams.

BETTING.—6 to 4 Captain Carrington, 5 to 2 Dulcimer, 4 to 1 Cyril, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Galley Slave led the field to the distance where Dulcimer was driven out and taking the lead won by 1-2 length 3-4, of a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 30 3 5 secs.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—R. C.

Aga SShah's Sugar Apple 7 st 12 lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr J B's Wakeful 7st 7lb .....Whalley 2
Mr Maxwell's Melbourne 8st 10lbs .....Kilborn 3

ALSO RAN.—Fire Works. Clear Artist, Fizz, Jackaroo, Merry Elsie, Clynder, Keenadan, and Bridgeknight.

BETTING.—Evens Sugar Apple 7 to 2, Fizz Lights, and tens the rest.

RACE.—They all ran together to the five furlongs. Rounding the bend Wakeful took the lead and near the Stand Sugar Apple challenged. In a light finish both horses being under whips Sugar Apple won on the post by a head. 1 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time 2 mins. 55 1-5 secs.

MADRAS RACES.

Third Day.

The following are the results :—

HAJI ISMAIL SAIT'S PLATE.

Mr. Symond's..... Berilus 1
Mr. Douglas' .....Truenience 2

BOBBILY PLATE.

Haji Usman's..... William Rufus 1
Col. Desraj Urs' ..... Jassus 2
Major Stares' ..... Cracker II 3

VENKATGIRE PLATE.

Mr. Hannyngton's..... Black Knight 1
Col. Desraj Urs' ..... Progress 2
Mr. Sattor's ..... Royal Revenge 3

MAHARAJ VIJANAGRAM CUP.

Mr. Ahmed Sait's.....Phil Courage 1
Col. Desraj Urs' ..... Harpist 2
Capt. Heyland's ..... Bell Dun 3

KISAN BAHADUR PLATE.

Major Haye's ..... Fishhook 1
Capt. Heyland's ..... Sharavogue 2

BOMBAY HUNT.

In weather which resembled the Arctic Regions more than anything else, some fifty members of the Bombay Hunt assembled on the flats below the Jackal Club at daybreak yesterday morning. Amongst this number were three of the fair sex, namely Mrs. Beatty on her celebrated hunter "Vigilance;" Mrs. Meyer on her smart looking chestnut mare, which is noted throughout Salsette for its exceptionally fine jumping powers ; and Mrs. Turner-Green on a well-known black horse "Clipper," which many of us remember having been hunted in previous seasons by Mrs. Chota McCausland and Mrs. Ferguson. Daylight seemed to take a long time to assert itself, but as soon as it was possible a move was made for the covert which lies close by the brickfields in the direction of Chuckla. The pack took very little time to tell us that a jackal had been spending the previous night in this locality, and the hounds soon streaked away out of the wood across a stretch of rice fields, and out on to the open melon ground, close by the Cross Roads where we are wont to meet from time to time. Piloting us along this very rough and dangerous land, the hounds seemed to be heading for the Barracks at Vakola, but when they had crossed the deep nullah which winds its way through the Melon ground they turned sharply to the left, and ran parallel with the Tulsi Water Pipe to the foot of Sahar Hill. Rushing up a very steep side of this hill, which is covered with a number of trees, it was not an easy matter for the riders to follow the exact line hounds had taken, but scrumbling over the big stones and diving under the protruding branches of the trees, we endeavour to do so as near as we can. When reaching the summit of the hill, hounds were to be seen hunting their quarry along the chain of hills to the one known as Bomanwadi, and after circling about this hill for some little time they drove the jackal into the middle of the village of the same name, where he was successfully vanquished. The run had been a short one, but a pleasant spurt all the same.

Time being in our favour the Master decided to then draw the covert on the North side of the village of Sahar, a favourite spinney which rarely is found to be unoccupied. Hounds discovered in this wood a jackal which gave us a long and intesting gallop over some of the best of the Bombay Hunting country. Getting away from the covert on the far side the pack lead us over a long tract some of the finest banked paddy fields in the neighbourhood, and crossing the big nullah, named Bapnala, at a well known spot beyond the village of Sahar, the hunt is continued at good speed as far as the Back water. We ran for some distance parallel with the stream through the firmly turfed mango tope in the direction of the old stone bridge at the end of the Andheri Road, but before reaching the bridge we cross the stream at a ford, to get to which it is necessary to scramble down a very steep bank and at the same time steer clear of a large tree—an ugly looking place but one which we have become quite used to. Turning to the right on reaching the other side of the water, we raced along the rice fields to the Kurla-Andheri Road, which we crossed at right angles, and pushing forward over the firm grass fields beyond we arrive close to the Horseback Hill. Sometimes jackals have endeavoured to hide from their pursuers in an earth on the top of this hill, but our quarry yesterday morning was either unaware of this haven of refuge or was being too hard pressed by the pack to try and reach it. He accordingly went straight on to the huge hill which encloses on side of the beautiful Horse Shoe Valley, with the hounds running close on his tracks. This veritable mountain is too steep to climb on horse-back unless one is absolutely obliged to do so, and we therefore gallop round to the South end of the range of hills, and entering the big valley, we ran at great speed along the whole length of it. When reaching the far end of the valley, the jackal attempted to climb the big hill on the right hand side, along which the great Tansa Lake Water Main stands out prominently in view. When half way up this hill, however, he tried to hide from the pack in a thick cactus bush, but the scent was much too good to admit of this ruse being successful, and the hounds accordingly added another jackal to their already remarkable list this season. It had been a magnificent gallop, which was greatly enjoyed by everybody.

Owing to the New Year holidays it is my pleasure to announce that there will be an extra morning's sport on Saturday morning, the 2nd instant. The meet will be at Santa Cruz at 6-30 a. m., and on the following day the already advertised meet will take place at the village of Parla.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 0 p. m.

imes of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
apphire		R. H. H. Hopkins, and Major Muter, R. E.
urquoise.....		J. W. Stokes & W. Darling.
clody.....		J. B. K. Macbeth.
leen IV.....		R. W. Fisher.

andicap will be published later on.

urse No. 6+29 = 14·4 miles. Time-limit—p. m.

" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at p. m.

nes of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
n.....	4 47	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
xie	8 27	Officers, Royal Scots.
lie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
nikin.....	9 35	Officers, R. A.
wit.....	12 27	Duncan Fraser.

rse No. 4 reversed+29 = 11·5 miles.—Time-li-6-30 p. m.

ATIT "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at p.m.

s of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
tit.....	1 40	Capt. H. Gloster.
lie.....	6 40	Col. H. Mead.
.....	1 40	Officers, R. E.
.....	4 10	J. J. Welch.
ring	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
rrie.....	8 20	R. Walker.
w.....	3 20	C. A. Wordsworth.
.....	5 0	J. E. Needham.
.....	11 40	C. N. Moberley.

n No. 5 = 10 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

POLO.

Cutta Beats Viceroy's Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

Cutta yesterday beat the Viceroy's staff in polo finals here by 8 to 2.

G. T. R. CLUB.

Christmas Tree Entertainment

THE Government Telegraph Recreation Club's Christmas Tree Entertainment took place yesterday under the patronage of the Director General of Telegraphs and the Officers of the Department in Bombay. The Children's Sports were held in the afternoon on the Marine Lines maidan. They proved highly interesting, the 50 yards Boot Race and the 50 yards Three Legs Race provoking great merriment. Messrs N. U. K. Leslie, H. Mayston, L. L. Rao, H. Cassels, F. Cowper, W. P. Larr, W. Ashe and P. V. D'Souza acted as Judges, Mr. B. S Singh as starter, Messrs H. Netscher, C. Nicholas and E. A. Holman as Clerks of the course and Mr. Chas H. Cooke as Secretary. The following are the results of the sports :—

50 Yards Handicap—Boys (1) Martin Powell. (2) Derrick Netscher, (2) Cecil DeMonte, (4) Bertie Swingler, (5) P. D. Souza, (6) Osward Lushington.

50 Yards Handicap—Girls (1) Eunice Netscher, (2) Mary Dias, (3) Winnie Watson, (4) Iline Wilkins, (5) Jane Wilkins, (6) Euris Xavier.

10 Yards Handicap—Boys (1) Leslie Jones, (2) Anthony Fernandez, (3) Daniel DeSouza, (4) Anthony Carvalho.

100 Yards Handicap—Girls (1) Daisy Watson, (2) Grace Wilkins, (3) Mabrey Wayne, (4) Mary Fernandez.

50 Yards Boot Race—Boys (1) Daniel D'Souza, (2) Anthony Fernandez, (3) George Power.

Skipping Contest—Girls (1) Grace Watson, (2) Alice Cowper, (3) Eunice Netscher.

50 Yards 3 legged Race Boys—(1) Anthony Carvalho and Leslie Jones, (2) Conrad Netscher and Arthur Edwards.

Needle and Thread Race Nomination—(1) Kathleen Pennah and Patrick Justice, (2) Eunice Netscher and Arthur Edwardes.

Ladies Nomination Race—(1) Miss Jasper and Mr. Swingle Tug-of-War between Boys and Girls. Boys won.

The sports being over, the children were taken to the Telegraph Buildings, where they were served with tea and refreshments. A Magic Lantern show followed and the Christmas Tree was held in the evening. The children seemed delighted with the entertainment and went home highly pleased.

BILLIARDS.

Weiss vs. Powalla.

Weiss was not in very good form and also Powalla was off his game, but played up very pluckily toward the finish, making some very pretty strokes. Weiss ran to game with a beautiful break of 169 unfinished playing his usual top of the table game very pretty, winning by 284 points.

There will be another exhibition on Saturday at Pryke's in the evening, when Mr. Weiss will again try and concede Mr. W. I. Young 700 points in 1,000 and this should be a very interesting game as Mr. Young won on the last occasion by the narrow margin of 36 points, both players were in very good form.

The best breaks of both players were—

Weiss :—34, 38, 37, 85, 31, 39, 32, 33, 37, 169, unfinished.

Mr. Powalla's breaks were :—25, 19, 23, 34, 16, 10, 17, and 18.

BOMBAY RACES.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 31st December, 1908.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE—About 5 furlongs.

Coquette, Ashanti Gold, Gambira, Akuna, Childs Guide, Gunner, Rose water, Sir Galahad and Moonlight.

A SELLING PLATE—About 1 mile.

Moonim, Osborne, Rubdan, Brigadier General, Zargaum, Sahoon, Fadil, Good Morning, Nagas h Santra and Martyn. To weight not having accepte, weights are raised 3lbs.

A MAIDEN PLATE—About 5 furlongs.

Virtuous Boy, Collector, Muzloom, Hasty Jacki Nagashi, Woolwinder, Merchant, Hobyian, Diamond King, Tamim, Selection, Nasaralia, Lord Kitchener and Champion.

THE DESERT PLATE.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 5lbs all round.

In accordance with general conditions clause 2 (c) the race is divided and the draw is as follows :—

THE 1st DESERT PLATE.

Mutlag, Mumbra, Lookman, Rose, Darby, Antica, Meerjan, Good Chance, Hishan, Fairfield, Light, Caravan, Barrak.

THE 2ND DESERT PLATE.

Salanic, Grey Rose, Mint, Young Gazella, Rajput Real Blood, Gafal, M V O, Hamayoon, Malik Jamani Squire, Murzook, Aden.

THE NEW COMERS PLATE.

In accordance with general conditions clause 2 (c) the race is divided and the draw is as follows :—

THE 1st NEW COMERS PLATE.

Afersin, Ebrahim, Gibraltar, Zamra, Ebrahim, Pasha Sayar, Mundoor, Harib, Sheriff, Murmurres, Roya, Realm, Young Anaiza, Young Muktar, Hyder, Hazam, Kazalam, Rapidan, Partner Zamorin, Red Ruby, First Class.

THE 2ND NEW COMERS PLATE.

Duxion, Young Achilles, Salar, Confederacy, Malta Muslim, Prime Minister, Beg, Reuter, Cheeban, Burtho Field Marshal, Fnavil, Durban, Radiff, Melodrama, Cocksure, Patel, Hyacinch, (late Samhan) Azzad, Second Class.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, December 31.

ROBBERY BY POISONING.

Datura Administered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

During this month three cases of robbery by poisoning have been reported from the Mirzapur, Cawnpore and Jaunpur districts, which appear to be the work of two professional poisoners, who have so far eluded capture by the police.

In all three cases the poisoners committed the crime in the Serai, by administering poison (Datura), either in country liquor, or in milk, and in two cases out of the three the victims were women of easy virtue.

One of the men is apparently a Hindu and the second is described as a Mahomedan who pretends to be a servant of the former.

The Hindu is described as a man 32 years old, of medium height, sallow complexion, longish face, with a slight squint in one eye and with a large burn mark on one foot, of a whitish colour. The other man had the appearance of a Mahomedan aged about 30, of stoutish build, wheat complexion and with a short beard.

IN CAMP.

"Far from the Madding Crowd."

FORTY-FOUR miles from the nearest railway station and 32 from the nearest European—who by-the-bye was an American—certainly we were "in camp." It was our sixth day on the road and we had left far behind us the green paddy land, the flowing streams the great flashing tanks. The road we were travelling was a thing to be forgotten rather than recalled if indeed it could be called a road that red line of thick dust running through a dusty red land. The soil was laterite and powdery, the vegetation of the proverbial Indian type, grey prickly pear with its swollen head or yellow buds lately recommended as vegetables, thorny yellow-flowering babul, beloved by the goats of the "Pujari," tree cactus, aloes and the ubiquitous wild croton. Here and there across the red waste, which reached mile beyond sun-scorched mile to the low horizon, was a faint overshade of green denoting a recent heavy shower, but the water courses were dry and the numerous delapidated bridges of the roadway only led over sun-burnt sandy beds.

Along none of the long miles by which we had travelled that morning had there been any shelter for man or beast until at about noon we came upon a group of great tamarinds stretching a quarter of a mile along four cross roads. There we made a much-needed halt and stretched cramped limbs while the bullocks were unroped and with soil of the way thick upon them were led down to the edge of the water remaining in a great tank at the roadside, where while they drank their owner gave them a thorough rub down. A stone's throw from them, a man was washing his dhotie, and women were carrying away shining brass pots of the yellow liquid for cooking purposes. There was no need to enquire if there were any cases of cholera in the adjoining villages, but there was need to keep a stern look-out on the movements of our diminutive "chokra," who with one thirsty eye on the water was getting out the tea-basket. Few things are more difficult in camp, even when your camp in a cholera-ridden country, than to persuade your staff of servants that to drink of every wayside tank and well is to court the disease. It is in vain that you see them pour boiled water into the miscellaneous collection of whiskey and beer bottles that you have provided for them : it is thirsty land and the bottles are empty before the march is half-over. Having refreshed ourselves with coffee and sandwiches, we gave soda water to our thirsty retainer and started again on our journey.

OUR HUMBLE LODGING.

We had heard a good deal before starting about the fine native houses at X—and visions of dark cool rooms, smooth chunam floors, and perhaps an upper verandah which would catch any stray September breeze, relieved the tedium of the rest of the hot drive. But the white furlong stones seemed to get further and further apart, and we were hot and weary before we at last espied the long cocoanut avenue, which we knew was the entrance to the town. In the picturesqueness of the trees fatigue was momentarily forgotten, and, on reaching the first building, we met the Hospital Assistant and our peon waiting to direct us to our destination. The poor tired bulls made a last effort trotting as we followed the Hospital Assistant's bandy ; but why we asked ourselves, was he leaving all the big houses behind, and leading us into these narrow tortuous streets where our axle box constantly scraped the walls of the houses. Above all, why had his bandy stopped before a flight of steep steps and an iron barred gate in the very narrowest part of the street. We clambered out of our bandy to learn the reason. "Your Honour, I have done my best ——" We followed him up the stone steps to our lodgings. Disillusionment was sudden and complete. A narrow thatched passage, a tiny raised verandah and one saffron scented stifling room completed our longed-for resting place. The very unexpectedness of the disaster awoke a never very latent sense of humour. How often had we wondered what it would be like to live in a native house—here was a typical one at our command for the next three days. The distracted Hospital Assistant explained it all with the eloquence of a Babu, which only succeeded in conveying to us the impression that the Indian gentlemen, whose house was usually placed at the disposal of officials, had accused him of attempting to poison him with some mixture, and communication between them was at a complete standstill. Such wrath as the discomfort of the circumstances aroused in us we vented, not on him, but on a dilatory District Board that had left half of the towns under its jurisdiction unprovided with dawk bungalows, and a parsimonious Government who allow neither tent nor horse allowance to a Medical Officer. Breakfast however, somewhat restored our complacency and that not a moment too soon.

OUR HOST.

Eggs and bacon had just appeared, when, entirely unannounced and, until almost upon us quite unheard, a comfortable, half dressed Hindu appeared in the passage below us. Having kicked off his shoes, he salaamed, then with a beatific smile on his features sank into a well-used bungalow chair in the passage. Amazement at his appearance was tempered by fascination of the enormity of his squint "Chokra" who in the world is this?" we demanded. The Hindu wrapped his waist cloth into yet one more fold, and explained that he was the owner of the house, that he always lived in it, that we were the first Europeans who had stayed in it and that he hoped we had everything we wanted. All most hospitable but although good nature beamed in his every feature we were getting more and more irritated by his unwelcome appearance. Conversation languished we finished our meal in silence. The Brahmin's sense of the fitness of things, to which residence in the country accustoms one, made the instrusion of this man amazing, would any of his fellow-countryman of the same caste have intruded, seeing that we were eating? Silence having become gloom, we glanced at him, seeking for some method of terminating the situation. He had solved the difficulty while we were puzzling over it. Rage and amazement vanished in incredulous mirth, our astounding guest, with feet tucked under him, arms crossed in front was leaning back in his chair sleep. His mouth opened—he snored. It was irresistible! Did he dream that he dwelt in marble halls, those marble halls for which we too had been longing! Our ill-concealed merriment made him open one sleepy eye, smiles broadened his features, in blissful contentment and he dozed again. It was some moments later that he at last understood that we desired solitude and that a peon was posted at the gateway to guard it, such solicitude, that is, that Providence permit an inspecting official.

NO REST BY THE WAY.

There was no solitude about the afternoon's inspection, all the towns people who were not the victims of cholera seemed at one time or another to be swelling the crowd that followed us as we passed from one unsavoury street to another, and as tank after tank, foul-smelling watercourse after watercourse, had been condemned. The wonder indeed grew that so many of the inhabitants were still left to follow us. Munificent merchants had built great stone walled tanks without spending one pie either on finding water with which to fill them or on guarding such water as trickled in from impurities. Some poor relation had been set to watch, in accordance with sanitary regulations but there being no one to watch him or to watch the watchman that watched him, the tanks themselves became bathing places for cattle, ponies, clothes or cooking pots with a charming indifference to the result ; and the dykes leading from the higher land, which collected the surface water for the tanks, were used as latrines by the community. The first rain, occurring as it did ten days previously, had washed all the filth of field and channel into the two "drinking water" tanks of the town, and cholera had naturally followed. For the three days of his stay the District Medical and Sanitary Officer harangued one constant stream of merchants and watchmen, Tahsildars and Union Chairmen, Brahmins and Sanitary Assistant, and the pith of his remarks may be still seen (probably pigeon-holed "For reference") in the office of the President of the Taluq Board.

"PUJA."

It was not the sanitary condition of the town, however, which left the most vivid impression in our memories. Nothing can eradicate the picture of our unfortunate landlord. Barely had we returned that first evening before he also returned in company with the Hospital Assistant. At the feet of the gods he laid plantains, sugar candy and oranges, then explained that he had come to do "puja." "They take the goddess round the streets of the town every night your Honour, and she will pass here at about 10-30," the Hospital Assistant explained. "A sanitary precaution, I suppose?" "They say, your Honour, that since she has been taken round the cholera has lessened." The Hospital Assistant smiled the superior smile of a Government official to whom all the gods of the land are nought—in the presence of the "Sahib." The landlord, bringing out his "puja" table and candles from behind the locked door of the inner room, smiled as if in assent. The "puja" that followed is not easily forgotten although it took place at 10-30 on a night when we had endured eight hours in our bullock bandy, usually a most efficacious soporific. The vividest of all recollections being the last sight of our landlord shouldering his empty "puja" table, with its cheap Austrian candlesticks, a minute after his propound prostation of eight members had been performed in the footsteps of the goddess in the roadway to the accompaniment of "the weirdly wistful walling of the melancholy horns" rising and falling in the black, hot darkness of an Indian night.

Not that it was by any means the last view we had often during our short sojourn in his house. The morning was not very far advanced when we impiously exclaimed:—"Good lord! here he is again." He had come, he said, to show us the temple jewels, of which he was one of the trustees, jewels which included the gold arms of the goddess of the previous "puja" thus callously dismembered. Within an hour of his first visit he returned, having been struck by the splendour of a sudden thought, the desire to be photographed. The next time he came to enquire of the result of that performance, indeed, if I remember rightly, he came at least three times on the same errand. My last recollection of him was seeing him "in English dress," an ill-fitting grey cotton suit, bright tan shoes with a glorious squeak, and his squint more apparent than before—snatching a gratified glance at himself, in one of our camp looking glasses that stood near the locked door of his sanctum where the precious clothes were kept. It was a fitting sequel to a comedy which had had for us at least its tragic side. —S. F. in the "Madras Mail."

EVOLUTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PUNISHMENT.

PUNISHMENT'S historical origin was the revenge of the injured party, exacted in the first place by himself and afterwards in his name and behalf by the power of the State. But from the modern point of view, the only question is the possibility of morally redeeming the criminal or the necessity of rendering him innocuous, but certainly not the formal limitation of the period of imprisonment in proportion to the amount of the theft.

It cannot be denied, thinks Dr. R. Broda in his article in the December number of the "International" that "making the punishment fit the crime" had considerable advantages as regards the possibility of the unfettered development of character. This development reduced magisterial caprice to a minimum, protected the citizen from the danger of arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This security of personal liberty was a great blessing, but probably the only one which a formal exercise of the right of punishment conferred. It contributed only in a most imperfect way to the protection of human society from crimes and the disturbance of peace.

Although punishment may act as a deterrent to certain small classes of lawbreakers, it has obviously no such effect on the most important types of criminals, the impusive and the habitual. Crimes of impulse can only be fought by refining the people by education and combating its principal cause, drink. The practice followed hitherto of letting the habitual criminal loose on Society after serving a sentence apportioned from a mathematical rather than a social standpoint, and waiting until he supplied a fresh formal justification and occasion for imprisonment, cannot possibly be defended from the point of view that Society should be systematically protected any more than the cruelty of prison treatment which inflicts aimless torture. The utmost possible diminution of the loss inflicted on Society as well as the utmost possible diminution of the suffering inflicted on the criminal, which after all is the suffering of a human being, should overshadow the modern method of treating habitual criminals.

For the habitual criminal, Dr. Broda recommends the indeterminate sentence as the only effective remedy. Moreover, a great deal may be done to prevent the youthful offender from sinking into the abyss.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1.

Bombay Garrison :—For Field Officer Lieut. A. D. Connor, 116th Mahrattas ; next for duty, Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas ; Colaba Field Officer Major F. J. Duncan, D.SO., 2nd Royal Scots ; next for duty Major A. H. C. Birch, R.G.A.

Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, No. 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, with effect from 1st January.

The undernoted Officers passed in Q (ii) at the examination held at Poona, on 16th to 20th November, 1908 :—Majors T. W. G. Bryan, Royal Garrison Artillery, R. C. Dundas, The Royal Scots, P. C. Searle, 109th Infantry.

The following Officers are detailed to do duty with Troops proceeding to England in the H. T. "Plassy" leaving Bombay on the 1st January 1909 :—Lieut.-Col. J. McN. Walter, 1st Devon. Regt., O. Comdg. Capt. W. E. Scafe, 1st Devon. Regt., Adjt., Lieut. and Qr.-M. E. Momford 1st Devon. Regt., Qr.-Mr.

In addition to Officers of the 1st Devon. Regt., the following Officers are also available for duty on board :—Captains C. E. H. Wintle, A. S. Corps, H. S. F. Wright, A. S. Corps, R. McE. Porrer, Sherwood Foresters. Lieuts. C. D. Harvey, Sherwood Forsters, T. G. Strickland, Essex Regiment. E. A. Bray, East York Regiment, H. P. Chaplin, 10th Hussars.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1909.

MUSLIMS IN CONFERENCE.

To those who have been accustomed to regard Muslims as a backward race we would point out the speech of the Mr. Ali Imam, delivered at Amritsar the other day, in inaugurating the first sessions of the All-Indian Moslem League. It will serve to prove to them that Muslims have leaders of strength and character, who must inevitably lead them to the forefront, whose example and precept cannot fail to influence their followers and very speedily bring them equal with, if not superior to, other sections of the community who now regard them as their intellectual and social inferiors. No more well-reasoned, soundly practical speech—among all the orations we have heard in this season of speeches—has been delivered than that to which we now draw attention. It cannot fail to convince other communities and the Government that Mahomedanism in India is progressive, that it is lifting itself above the level on which it has by some hitherto been considered as irrevocably fixed and that it has claims to special attention. Mahomedanism is loyal to the core and neither Extremist nor Moderate can wheedle it from what it regards as the paths of rectitude and truth. The inaugural address and the resolutions are models of common-sense and good taste. We welcome both, for we are sure that the representations which will be made to Government will receive the most careful and respectful consideration. "Our Hindu countrymen," said Mr. Ali Imam, "have paid us the just compliment, time after time, to say that their great organisation, the Indian National Congress, remains incomplete as a political agency without the Mussalmans freely participating in its activities." That is true and we trust it may always remain so. "What has kept the Mahomedans as a people from the Indian National Congress?" asked the President, and he replied to the question as we would reply to it—"The demand for the transfer of the legislative and administrative control from the rulers to the ruled, in other words that the ruling authority should vest in the party that commands a majority of votes in the Council Chambers of the Indian autonomy. It does not require much imagination to see that such a majority would be the Hindu majority."

There was an admirable ring of pride and self-confidence in Mr. Ali Imam's declaration that Mahomedan political foresight and Mahomedan courage do not require any advocacy. The world has seen enough of both to judge that any are not wanting in either. Then why is it that Mahomedans have held aloof from the Congress? Not because they do not appreciate co-operation, not because they do not feel the urgency and wisdom of the reforms now pending, nor because of any nervous or morbid fear of the rulers, but because the Congress "does not only seek reforms such as are described above, but that it wants far more." We have said as much before, and felt sure the opinion was widely shared, that the Extremist and Moderates aim at the same end though their methods may differ. In Mr. Ali Imam's words: The Moderate wants autonomy or representative government under the ægis of the British Crown and the Extremist wants the same but without the fiction of the ægis. They both desire the extinction and not the reform of the present system of administration. He discounted the professions of the Moderates and condemned those of the Extremists for, to his mind, the problem is now to equip themselves for receiving and assimilating the amenities and advantages of Self-Government, not an insistence on the right to enjoy a privilege which, "once we have reached the requisite efficiency, can no more be denied than the truth that water finds its own level. I consider that in the development of national life in India there is far less danger from without than from within." With which sentiment we, and all true friends of India, fully agree. Has not, he asked, this ideal of Self-Government, however elevated, caused impatience on account of its impracticability, and has not the impatience carried the idealist off his feet, and has not this loss of equipoise created extremism, and has not extremism given birth to anarchism, bombs, secret societies and assassination, and is not all this the greatest menace to the peaceful progress of the country?

The creed of the All-India Muslim League, was tersely explained by the President as co-operation with the rulers, which he put first, then, co-operation with their non-Muslim countrymen, where justice and right were concerned and solidarity among themselves. What the League asks for is not unreasonable. With regard to the proposed reforms they desire that they shall receive the consideration they were promised by the Viceroy. They wish that in the matter of representation the position of Mussulmans shall be estimated not merely on their numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of their community, and the service it has rendered to the Empire. They are apprehensive that the scheme for the representation of minorities does not, and cannot, secure the protection which is intended to be given to such communities, as the creation of non-denominational electorates, whether original or intermediatory, precludes the possibility of the successful election of the real representatives of minorities: and that the mere reservation of a certain number of seats on the Imperial and Provincial Councils in favour of such communities, without a system of denominational representation from voting unity to representatives in Council Chambers, will end in the return of such members of minorities as are only mandatories of majorities. It must be remembered that the scheme as laid down in Lord Morley's despatch is not final, that after its discussion here it will be subject to debate in Parliament, and that as adopted considerable amendment may have been made which will prove more acceptable to the Mahomedan community. We are glad that community so emphatically disclaims any sympathy with the present methods of agitation and declares itself convinced that, though it adheres to its own legitimate aspirations, the gospel of representative government in India has been preached with reckless carelessness, and the energy of the educated intellect of the country has been employed for the creation of longings, the the fulfilment of which within any measurable distance of time, is impossible. We are glad it reiterates its conviction that in practical politics, loyalty to the British administration of the country is loyalty to India and that the reform of the existing system is possible only with the maintenance of British control.

THE LATE DR. PISCHEL.

THE year that is now closed was marked by an unusual number of deaths of noted men, and death was especially busy among distinguished Orientalists, many prominent names among whom disappeared in the course of the past year. Oppert, Kielhorn, Hutschmann were victims of the early part of the year, and at its very close death claimed, in Dr. Karl Pischel another victim from among German Orientalists. He had passed his whole life in Europe, and at its very close undertook a journey to this country, the object of his life-long studies, which has now proved fatal. He was passing through Madras when all on a sudden he took ill and was removed to the European General Hospital in that city, where he died on Sunday last. He was due in Bombay shortly, where he would have presumably given some lectures on the subject of his special studies. Dr. Pischel would have completed his sixtieth year in three weeks, having been born on 18th January 1849 at Breslau. He held the Professorship of Sanskrit in the premier German University of Berlin since 1902, and his reputation as an authority on Sanskrit language and literature was very high. He was previously Professor in the University of Kiel and also in that of Halle, and did his best known philological work whilst there. Though he was a German his work was appreciated all over Europe, and the French Academy set its seal on it by giving him the much-coveted Volnes Prize in 1901. His own Government also honoured him by making him Privy Councillor four years ago. Most of the learned Asiatic societies of Europe and America had honoured him by their honorary membership. He had studied Sanskrit under the famous scholar Albrecht Weber, on whose death, at the end of 1901, he succeeded as Professor of Sanskrit at Berlin. In imitation of Weber's "Indian Studies," he published in conjunction with another distinguished Sanskrit scholar, who, however, has also achieved renown in the neighbouring field of Avesta philology, Dr. Karl Geldner, a series of "Vedic Studies" in several volumes which are highly thought of by scholars as a repository of valuable essays on Vedic subjects. His Prakrit Grammar, published in 1900, is extensively used, as he is a great authority on that language, which has arisen from Sanskrit. He had also previously edited the Prakrit Grammar of the great Jain teacher Hemchandra. His sad death at a distance from his relatives and friends in a strange land is much to be deplored, and the loss to Sanskrit scholarship is very great.

THE CHINAMAN AS EDUCATOR.

THE present state of the Filipines gives one reason to wonder how it is that taking two regions almost identical in their characteristics the British have made a success while the Americans have failed ignominiously. The two cases are the Malay States and the Filipines. In each case the native started with an overwhelming horror of the degradation of work. It is not so many years ago, as colonising and reforming go that Mr. Bamford Raffles started the new era for the Malays. Whether the American system will, in the same number of years, produce the same result is doubtful. The new Government demands rates and taxes to pay for improvements, and to those charges the Filipino strongly objects. His idea of life is to idle on a patch of ground sheltering in the shade of his shack and living on the proceeds, easily gathered, of a few banana trees and cocoanuts and enough herbs to provide for his daily decoction of "vino." What need has such as he for roads and public improvement? Up to the present the American method has proved a complete failure. It has given the country a free press and freedom of speech and in return gets sedition compared with which the most ranting Bengali is a loyalist. There is a daily growing class of loafers who make their living from preaching sedition and threats are frequently heard of attempting to overthrow the American sway. This, the truth which relates to the whole of the Filipines, is a very different picture from that painted by the Americans, who point to Manilla and claim that they have turned the islands into a paradise. A little, very little, has been done in Manilla and outside that the people are in a worse condition than under the Spanish. They are no less lazy but, at least, formerly, they were contented. So were the Malays. Yet what a different state of affairs prevails. From being an idle good-for-nothing, the Malay who at one time would have knifed any one who suggested that he should do the work and not his wife, is to-day a hard and withal clever worker. America is trying to force the Filipinos; Britain tried example. America has raised a barrier against the Chinese, one of the hardest working peoples in the world. Britain encouraged the Chinese to settle in Malaya, gave them good work and good wages. The Malays soon learned from the example and reformed their ways. America, race mad, never stops to consider this. The Chinese have taught more than one race the nobility of labour by example. America prefers precepts and seemingly is storing up trouble for itself.

*** WITH to-day's issue is distributed the "Bombay Gazette" sheet almanac for 1909.

THE Bank of Bengal rate this week remains at 6 per cent.

MR. J. MANSON, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, left Calcutta on the 30th instant for Home, via Bombay, on sick leave.

A SMALL Commission, under Mr. M. S. D. Butler, is to report on poppy cultivation in India.

AN expert is likely to be sent out from Home by the Secretary of State to report on the Vizagapatam Harbour Scheme.

THE Jacobabad Horse and Cattle Show, will be held on Monday the 11th January, 1909, and the following days. Prizes amounting to Rs. 4,150 have been provided for.

DURING the week ending 29th December three chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, purchased by the farmer at Ahmednagar, whilst 18 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Local Manager of the Bank of Burma has been informed by wire from his Head Office, that the new capital asked for has been fully subscribed, and the fully paid capital is therefore now Rs. 20 lakhs.

THE somewhat startling annual death-rate of 13,000·00 per thousand of population, is recorded among one class of the population of Bombay this week according to the Municipal returns. The total population of the class according to the census of 1906 was 8 and there were two deaths.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 29th December was 652, giving a death-rate of 32·86 per annum per thousand as against 37·33 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 4, plague; 4, small-pox; 1, measles; 18, cholera; 1, leprosy; 32, phthisis; 46 diseases of the nervous system; 174, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 34, still-born; 117, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 27; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 290; Hindu low caste, 55; Musulman, 148; Parsi, 28; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 5; and European, 5; other and unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 425 as against 503 the corresponding period of last year, and 442 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

QUEEN CHOOSES HER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Brighton and the King.

MILLINERY NIGHTMARES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

A fortnight to-day is Christmas day and the air is already full of preparations for festivities to come. Shoppers have descended like an avalanche on Bond-street and Regent-street where the Christmas Bazaars are pronounced by the children to be more like fairyland than ever before. The presence of the Queen in town has given an enormous fillip to trade, for Her Majesty has been devoting every morning of the present week to the fascinating task of selecting Christmas presents. Although she is fond of a little shopping expedition at normal seasons the shops are far too crowded at Christmas time for the Queen to venture to shop personally and so telephone messages have been sent to various shops each day asking them to send a selection of Christmas presents from which the Queen could make her choice.

Formerly only those shops who were Royal Warrant holders were commanded to send to Buckingham Palace, but both the King and Queen like to give novelties for Christmas gifts and so, many shops with a reputation for being up-to-date but who are not numbered among the warrant holders have been asked to send goods to the Palace. Every present is plainly marked with the price and the Queen who is thoroughly business-like examines the little tickets before choosing any present. The articles sent by the firms are displayed in one of the saloons on the first floor and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys who accompanies Her Majesty during the inspection of the presents keeps a careful count of the gifts chosen.

As usual the Queen bought many photograph frames, principally silver ones, for of all the presents received by those honoured with the friendship of Queen Alexandra none are more valued than autograph photographs of herself. Enamelled goods were among other of her purchases, dainty little enamelled jewel caskets, pot pourri boxes etc. captivating her fancy. Novel designs in silver are unusually prolific this year and the Queen bought menu holders, bon bon dishes, scent bottles, etc.

Lace was another of her purchases while at her school at Sandringham the Queen has placed a Christmas order for exquisitely hand embroidered tea cloths d'oyleys, handkerchiefs, and cushion covers.

A pretty idea for a cushion cover which is one of the school's specialities consists of a plain white muslin cover, daintily frilled and hemstitched. Enormous eyelet holes are worked in the cover itself, about six inches from the edge. These eyelet holes of course follow the shape of the cushion and satin ribbon is drawn in and out and tied in a big soft bow at the left corner.

The Queen buys many toys, dolls and trousseaux, doll's houses and doll's tea services and work baskets for her little girl friends and clever mechanical toys, for the boys. This year she has bought many home made toys, the handwork of crippled boys.

"DR. BRIGHTON."

Much alarm—quite needless, I believe—was caused at the beginning of the week when it was announced that the King had been compelled to abandon his visit to Lord and Lady Ilchester through indisposition.

A high authority at Court told me to-day that the King had been extremely annoyed by the exaggerated and indeed sensational reports which had been circulated about his illness His Majesty, it turns out, is suffering from nothing more than an influenza cold and as his medical adviser thought it desirable that he should have a change of air, he sought the invigorating breezes of Brighton on Tuesday.

Already the King is deriving great benefit from Dr. Brighton's treatment. He daily drives and walks along the front and is in every way thoroughly enjoying his visit. On day he motored to Worthing where he sat ou on the beach. Yesterday Brighton, which benefiting enormously by the Royal visit heard with dismay that owing to the boiste ous weather His Majesty was returning London, but it was only a rumour apparent for I learn that for the present he has no suc intention. He is due as the guest of Lor Burton, at Rangemore, in a few days, and is more than possible that he will remain Brighton until then.

It will be safe to say that Brighton, of the towns in England, is the most devoted King Edward. Two or three years a Brighton was in a state of decay, half houses in the town were empty, and tradesmen were in despair. Then the Ki suddenly announced his intention of stayi a few days at Brighton and the town boomed ever since, and the loyal inhabita are only too ready to admit that this welco prosperity is due entirely to the King's vis

Not, indeed, since the palmy days of Regency, has Brighton been so fashionable

"If I could cancel all the people who h engaged rooms for Christmas I would do lamented an hotel manager to me Wednesday "for some of the leading pe in England are now applying for rooms I cannot supply them."

THE PERPETUAL MALMAISON AT LAST.

Society people found a pleasant surprise awaiting them at the annual sho the Perpetual Flowering Carnation So the other day. The fashionable world long been wedded as is well know the charms of the Malmaison whose po rity as a button hole flower is second to The difficulty hitherto has been that the of the Malmaison is brief if brilliant. It it might almost be said to synchronise the London season itself, for the Malm first begins to shed its radiance on the world in the Spring and when Goodwood and Ascot are numbered among joys that are past the Society flower pines away and dies. Science however, has at last produced a perpetual malmaison and specimens of the new bloom were on view at the Society's show. It is a lovely flesh coloured flower, perfect in colour and shape and it is in bloom the whole year around. The only disappointing thing about the perpetual malmaison—its name is not yet decided upon is that we cannot hope to wear it for a couple of years when it will be placed upon the market.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBURG TAKES TO GOLF.

Princess Henry of Battenburg is the latest to fall a victim to the fascination of golf.

She had her first lesson yesterday in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, and showed herself quite an adept pupil at the game. Later she will play on the links near her home in the Isle of Wight.

Princess Henry is said to have taken to golf because she felt the need of some form of exercise. King Alfonso, of Spain, her son-in-law, is also an enthusiastic golfer and no doubt His Majesty will play a round with Princess Henry when next he is in England.

Other members of our royal family who are also devotees of golf are Princess Christian's daughters, and the Duchess of Connaught also plays a good deal.

It is whispered that the secret of its popularity is owing to the fact that golf is an excellent safeguard against becoming stout.

MILLINERY PROBLEMS.

A few weeks ago we were all bewailing the enormous "Merry widow" hats which rendered the life of the mere man compelled to walk beside one of these prodigious pieces of headgear a torture. But now we are praying to be saved from the fashionable toque with which every other woman is disfiguring herself. The big hat if unconventional was at least picturesque. The toque hat has taken its place is frankly hideous. Built of fur and velvet it resembles a cotch busby in shape and size and is worn all over the face until scarcely a vestige of the hair remains uncovered. Faces temporarily deprived of the softening effect of a few curls are strangely altered and it is quite excusable to pass one's nearest feminine relative unrecognised when they are hidden under busbies. It is true that the first arrivals in the field of fashion had no little claim to chaste and distinction. I remember describing to you a few weeks ago the marabout busby which Lady Duff Gordon—the famous "Lucile" of the world of modes—introduced to London. But the busby has grown in size since then and the fashion of wearing the toque over the face gives it a top heavy appearance that is not at all alluring.

The busby has also suffered from the fact that the style is being reproduced in dyed rabbit skins and imitation plush for the benefit of the factory girl.

POPULARITY OF SATIN.

The popularity of satin is one of the most pronounced features of the season's dress.

Having classed as a material for the middle age—not so long ago a black satin gown was regarded as an indispensable possession of the woman who had turned forty—satin is this year the favourite wear for evening of the school girl, the debutante, the young married woman and the middle aged.

The satin so fashionable now is not the heavy stiff satin of a generation ago, however. It has taken upon itself a wonderful softness a suppleness and no material drapes more gracefully.

There is quite a new idea in trimming which is seen to most advantage on satin gowns. Many of the most stylish gowns have the two sides of the bodice and often of the skirt as well of contrasting materials. The left side of the bodice is moulded closely to the figure and trimmed flatly or left severely plain. Soft drapery of another material crosses from the right shoulder to the left front of the waist line. This drapery is of crepe; embroidered net or lace and the material which fits closely to the form is always of satin.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The Hired Transport Plassy, Captain H. Notley, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Southampton with 1st Bombay Devonshire Regiment, and details consisting of 52 officers, 23 ladies and 53 children, 5 warrant officers, 15 women, and 37 children, 240 men, 32 women, and 50 children, (in health), 7 men, 3 women (invalids); 3 insanes, and 14 prisoners.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Mrs T C Morgan, R A M C
Major W F Bartlett, 1st Devon
Major E G Williams, 1st Devon
Major C S Warwick, 1st Devon
Major T O Travers, 1st Devon
Major T G W Bidgood, R G A
Capt W L Stoell, R A M C
Capt and Mrs W C Crolly and 2 children, R A M C
Capt T McKenzie, R A M C
Capt and Mrs M C Beatty, and child, R A M C
Capt and Mrs H T Crossley, and child, R A M C
Capt and Mrs C E H Wilde, Mrs and child, R A M C
Capt R Mc G Porter, S Foresters
Capt B R Besley 1st Devons
Capt R J Milne, 1st Devons
Capt G Seafe, 1st Devons
Capt H S E Wrigh, A S Corps
Capt, Dr Mr, and Mrs H Mankelow and 2 daughters, Wilts Regt
Capt and Mrs A W Hocking and 2 children, Ord Dept
Capt D L Harding, R A M C
Capt and Mrs T S Coates, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs T G Strickland, Essex Regt
Lieut J Pike, Ord Dept
Lieut E A Bray, E Yorks Regt
Lieut C D Harvey, Sh Foresters
Lieut T M Woolcombe, 1st Devon
Lieut C H Imbert-Terry, 1st Devon
Lieut R C Wrey, 1st Devon
Lieut L D Woolcombe, 1st Devon
Lieut J R Cartwright, 1st Devon
Lieut O Wilkin, 1st Devon
Lieut J M Llewellyn, 1st Devon
Lieut and Mrs G Mumford and daughter, 1st Devon
Lieut and Mrs A G Hodgkins and 7 children, Army Schools
Lieut H P Goaplin, 10th Hussars
Lieut R B Spence, 26th Infty
Lieut G T Hunter-Gray, I Army
Lieut D E Robertson, 11th Lancers
Lieut E F Ramsay, I Army
Lieut J L Mowbray, R F A
Lieut A V P Martin, Wilts Regt
Lieut F H Farebrother, I Army
Lieut E C Maxwell, Cheshire Regt
Lieut H L Napier, Sh Foresters
2nd-Lt C C R Prior, 1st Devon
2nd-Lt J O B Ditmas, 1st Devon
2nd-Lt A G N Belfield, 1st Devon
2nd-Lt R H Anderson-Marshall, 1st Devon
2nd-Lt R H Addington, 1st Devon
2nd-Lt G F Robinson, Shropshire L I
Nursing Sister E M Cunningham, Q A M N S I
Wife of Maj M Boyle, R A M C
Wife of Lt H E Weekes, I Army
Wife of Lt S A R Blewitt, and child, I Army
Wife of Lt M C Fereres Grey, and child, L Fus
Wife of Lt C W Watney, and child, I Army
Mother of Lt Malleck, I Army
Wife of Lt A I Dawes, I Army.
Widow of Col A N Lear, and child, I Army

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY AND HELP.

Royal Rescuers.

OTHER TOWNS DEVASTATED.

BURIED VICTIMS STILL ALIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Refugees declare that Messina is one gigantic rubbish heap. The place was for many hours exposed to pillage by bands of ruffians, who obtained rich booty.

The survivors underwent terrible sufferings from hunger and exposure.

The shock at Reggio was of unimaginable violence. The Prefect reports that the centre of the town subsided to the sea level, and was inundated by huge waves, only a few villas on the highest point remaining standing.

The magnificent Cathedral and College were destroyed and the bulk of the pupils killed.

Hundreds of soldiers perished in the barracks and the survivors, who are naked and starving, took refuge in the fields.

The smaller towns fared scarcely any better.

The submarine cable between Rome and the Ionian Islands is broken and it is feared the earthquake visited there.

A Russian battleship has brought to Naples 400 injured from Messina.

Subscriptions have been opened in many countries. The Mansion House Fund this afternoon exceeded £3,000, including donations from the Barings and Rothschilds, who each gave £1,000. New York subscribed on the first day £4,000 sterling.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The King and Queen of Italy are at Messina. They are surrounded by weeping people who are imploring them to end their calamities.

The King of Italy is helping the rescuers.

Groans are heard from people buried under the wreckage.

Queen Elena is visiting the injured, who are in extemporized hospitals on the ships.

It is now estimated that only ten thousand have survived in Messina and four thousand in Reggio-di-Calabria.

The site of Reggio-di-Calabria is inaccessible owing to debris and wreckage blocking the approaches from the sea.

Fissures and landslips have distorted the country for eleven miles inland.

Hundreds of refugees have arrived in Naples. Thousands are expected and it will be difficult to accommodate them.

British and Russian Bluejackets were among the first of the rescuers and have been working most heroically ever since.

LATER.

Taormina is unscathed, but two-thirds of Palmi has been destroyed.

King Emmanuel has visited the injured at Reggio and has warmly praised the devotion of the British Bluejackets.

The Straits of Messina are unrecognizable and must be entirely recharted.

Fourteen doctors in Malta have started for Messina aboard the "Philomel."

Many refugees in Naples are terribly mutilated and burned and a number died aboard the vessel bringing them and were buried at sea. Others had miraculous escapes. One soldier who was in bed at the time of the earthquake fell through three stories and escaped unscathed. Another was swept out to sea from his bed but was rescued by a fishing-boat and landed.

The Seismograph in Perth in Western Australia recorded an earthquake shock lasting forty-seven minutes.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

An Alliance Sought.

AMERICA'S DISINCLINATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

"The Times" New York correspondent states that a secret mission by Tong Shao to secure a form of alliance between America and China has failed, America being disinclined thereto.

RUSSIA IN TEHERAN.

Consulate-General to be Established.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Russia is establishing a Consulate-General at Teheran in order to lighten the work of the Legation and act as a court of first instance.

TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

Troops Sent from Mombasa.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Advices from Mombasa state that three hundred of the King's African Rifles have passed aboard the "Prinzissin," *en route* for Berbera, to reinforce the troops in Somaliland.

WEDDING AT CALCUTTA.

Dening Brayant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

A wedding took place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, yesterday, of Miss Mabel Winifred Beaden Bryant, daughter of the Inspector-General of Forests, to Captain Harold Dening, 25th Cavalry, Frontier Force.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

Baronetcy for Mr. Jacob Sassoon.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE TO BE K.C.S.I.

LEGAL DECORATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The "London Gazette" of 1st January 1909, announces that Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon of Bombay has been created a Baronet.

The following is the list of New Year's Honours:—

TO BE G. C. S. I.

Sir Rasul Khanji Mahabbat Khanji, Nawab of Junagarh.

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Mr. John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie.
Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.
Mr. James Wilson, Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

TO BE C. S. I.

Mr. Spencer Harcourt Butler.
Mr. John Alexander Brown.
Mr. William Thomson Morison.
Colonel Henry Finnis, Royal Engineers.
Maharaj Bhairon Singh, Bikaner State.
Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

TO BE HONORARY G. C. S. I.

Prince and Duke Auguste Louis Alberic Ratisbonne, President, Suez Canal Company.

TO BE C. I. E.

The Honourable Maung Bah Too.
Colonel Ernest William Stuart King.
Mr. Maconchy William Maxwell, Officiating Inter-General of the Post Office in India.
Mr. Archdale Earle, Indian Civil Service, Ex Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
Mr. William Ellis Jardine, Political Agent, Bhelkhand.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Tasman Waddell Le, Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commoner with the Government of India.
Mr. Corby Wilson, lately Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records in Burma.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Mr. Basil Scott, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Jus of the High Court, Bombay.
Mr. Ernest John Trevelyan, lately Puisne Jus of the High Court of Fort William, Bal.
Mr. William Egelric Bigge, lately Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Mr. Pratul Chandra Chatterjee, Vice Chancellor of the Punjab University.
Mr. Frederick Charles Haliday, lately Asst. India Office.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Benjamin Russell Barber, General Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, Okha.
Richard Burn, Indian Civil Service. Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, United Provinces.
Mr. Amina Hyderi, wife of Mr. M. A. Hyderi, Financial Secretary, Hyderabad.
Mr. Kumar Coopuswamy Vizianagram Mudliar, Asst. of Deccan.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, wife of Captain M. G. Naidu, Principal Medical Officer, Golconda Brigade, Nizam's forces.
Captain Eugene John O'Meara, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Mirzapur.
Mr. Hung Re Gyaw, merchant and land-owner, Akyab.
Captain Charles Alban Grevis Shoubridge, 6th Infantry, Indian Army.
The Reverend Stephen Sylvester Thomas, of the Baptist Mission, Delhi.
Mrs. Fany Walker, wife of Mr. George Campbell Walker, Assistant Minister of Finance, Hyderabad State.
Mr. Arthur Robert Wood, Manager, Kapurthala Estates, Bahraich District, United Provinces.

Additional Honours.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur, of Alwar.
Sir Henry Erle Richards, Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor-General.
Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Indian Civil Service (retired).
Maharaj Ranbir Singh, Bahadur, of Jind.
Rana Shri Ajitsinghji Jaswatsinghji, Rao of Dhrangadhra.

TO BE C. S. I.

Major-General Alfred William Lambart Bamdian Army.
Mr. William Lochiel Sapti Lovett Cameron, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Sardar Partab Singh Ahluwwalai, Member of Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
Mr. Edward Douglas Maclagan, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary, Government of the Punjab.
Mr. Madholal lately, additional Member of Council of the Governor-General.
Mr. Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways, Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.
Mr. Alan Stratheden Campbell, Commissioner Nagpur Division.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles Herbert, Indian Resident, Jaipur.
Rao Bahadur Kahadur Rabgundai Raghunathlate Diwan of Indore.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Maharaj Madhiraj Madan Singh, Bahadur, of Kishangarh (Rajputana).
Maharaja Ram Singh Lokindar, Bahadur of Dilkusha Jai Deo, of Dholpur.
Mr. Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Khadur, of Mahmudabad.
Mr. Alan Rashleigh Wynne, President, Council of Raibard.
Major-General Gerald Bomford, Director General Indian Medical Service.
Mr. Richard Morris Dane, Inspector-General of Excise and Salt in India.
Maharajadhiraja Bahadur, of Burdwan.
Raja Baldeo Singh of Poonch.
Nawab Hafiz Mahammad Abdulla Khan Alizai, 15th Lancers.
Prince Ghulam Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur, of Arcot.

TO BE C. I. E.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Horsford Bingley, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Mr. Percy Wyndham, Collector of Mirzapur.
Mr. Haigh Spencer, Collector of Bahraich.
Mr. Charles Ernest Low, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Mr. William Albert Dring, Agent, East Indian Railway.
Mr. Frederick Loch-Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thorpe Jessop, Commandant of the Assam Valley Light Horse.
Major Keith David Erskine, Political Agent in Bikaner.
Mr. Cecil Ward Chichele Plowden Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta.
Mr. William King Wood, Officiating Director, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Major Richmond Grovar Crichton, on special duty, Provincial Surveys, Bengal.
Major Walter Hood Orr, Civil Surgeon, Bahraich.
H. Kunlai Sawbwa of Shan State of Laihka.
Mr. Albert Claude Verrieres, Executive Engineer, Agra Division.
Raja Ram Singh of Rampura, Jalgaun District.
Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chariar Avergal, Dewan of Travancore.
Maulvi Rahim Baksh, President, Council of Regency, Bahawalpur State.
Rao Bahadur Sansar Chandra Sen, Senior Member, Jaipur State Council.
Munshi Aziz-ud-din, Assistant Director, Criminal Intelligence.
Babu Milambar Mukharji, Vice-Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta.
Khan Bahadur Fakir Saiyid Kamruddin, of Lahore.
Rajendra Nath Mukherji, partner of Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta.
Mr. Alfred Thomas Whittle, of Gujerat and Kathiawar.
Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh, of Dacca.

ROYAL FAVOUR.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce the grant, as a Royal mark of favour, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, of a bonus of one week's pay to all permanent Government servants in India, including the Police, State Railway employees, and menials whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Third Class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of the Honourable the Maharajadhiraj Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan for conspicuous courage displayed by him at the Overtoun Hall on the 7th November 1908 in connexion with the attempt upon the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor. Entering the Hall, a young Bengalee stepped towards him and presenting a revolver at him pulled the trigger, but the weapon fortunately missed fire. The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan at once flung himself between Sir Andrew Fraser and the would-be murderer. The latter was seized by Mr. B. R. Barbar, the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Calcutta, but succeeded in again directing the revolver toward the Lieutenant-Governor and a second time fired the weapon without result. If it had not missed fire the bullet would in all probability have struck the Maharaja, who had courageously interposed himself between Sir Andrew Fraser and his assailant and was effectually shielding him from danger.

Notifications in the "Gazette" explains, with reference to the honours described in addition to the lists of admissioners to different classes in the orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire that there are in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown and that they will not now or hereafter be included within the number of ordinary members allotted to such classes.

The rank of Captain in the Army is confirmed on Haji Hafis Obeidullah Khan Sahibzadada Colonel, Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers and Bhakshi Pretam Singh, Commander-in-Chief, Patiala State forces.

To the first class in the Order of British India, with title of Sardar Bahadur—Subadar-Major Gurdatt Singh, 15th Sikhs; Resaldar-Major Tirath Ram, Corps of Guides; Risaldar-Major Sikandar Khan, 11th Lancers; Subadar Babir Rana 1-3rd Gurkhass; Hospital Assistant, Ahmadullah Khan; Subadar-Major Karan Singh Gurung, 1-1st Gurkhas; Subadar-Major, Rae Singh, 41st Dogras; Subadar Sherzad, 51st Sikhs; Subadar-Major Chinnasami, 2nd Sappers.

(For further honours see supplement.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR RETURNED TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, who had been on a short tour to Karwar and intermediate places, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the British India s.s. "Linga." The "Linga," which was under the Command of Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour and dropped anchor opposite the Apollo Bunder, shortly after ten o'clock. The Royal Indian Marine steam launch "Bee" which was waiting at the Apollo Bunder, proceeded alongside the "Linga," and escorted His Excellency and party ashore at 10-45 a.m. His Excellency on his tour was accompanied by Miss Clarke, General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., Surgeon to His Excellency, and Captains E. G Drummond and G. A. Sullivan, A.-D.-C's. His Excellency with Miss Clarke and General O'Callaghan, entered into a motor car and drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Punjab Chiefs Association.

CONDEMNATORY RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 31.

At a recent meeting at Multan of the Multan District Committee of the Punjab Chiefs Association the following resolution was passed on the proposition of Sardar Pratap Singh, seconded by Syed Hassan Bakhsh Gurdezi:—

"That this meeting strongly condemns the Anarchist and revolutionary deeds, which have recently been committed by insane and malignant evil-doers in Bengal and some other parts of the country, and expresses its readiness to co-operate with their benign Government in extirpating from the soil such diabolic breakers of the public peace and order. The meeting very respectfully and earnestly solicits Government not to delay such particularly stern and strong measures which may destroy the germ of disloyalty and anarchism, which measures the meeting is sure will be hailed by the people throughout the land."

RANGOON MILK SUPPLY.

Strike amongst Milkmen.

NEW BYE-LAWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 31.

Rangoon is threatened with a strike amongst the milkmen, who are expected to stop supplying milk from to-morrow, the first day of the New Year, when the new municipal bye-laws governing the milk supply of the town, will come into operation.

It is a notorious fact that the Rangoon doodwallah is responsible in a very large measure for the great number of fever cases which regularly appear in the local bill of health, monthly returned by the Health Officer, on account of the filthy milk stables and equally filthy conditions under which cows are milked.

In the suburbs of Rangoon the milk is adulterated to an unscrupulous extent and is brought into Rangoon and retailed in open tin cans and dirty bottles, at the rate of 6, 7 and even 8 bottles for the rupee, so that as much as 50 per cent of water is added to make the sales profitable.

Some months ago, Dr. Blake, Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, furnished the Municipal Commission with an elaborate report, based on observations made on a visit to the principal milk supplying districts of Lower Burma, on the question of the improvement of the Rangoon milk supply. The new bye-laws which come into force to-morrow, are the result of this report. All milk suppliers are to be licensed, subject to the condition that licenses will be cancelled by the Health Officer for any breach of such bye-laws. Vendors of milk will also have to wear a visible distinctive badge of approved pattern. To this the doodwallahs object, as they consider it derogatory to their dignity inasmuch as it would, in their opinion, place them on a line with sweepers and such like.

Their second objection is taken to a bye-law providing for the medical examination of the milkmen and to the inspection of their cattle herds, in order that the public may be protected from the infection of contagious diseases. While many of the milkmen are willing to undergo the examination at their cow stalls, they and others object to a compulsory attendance at the hospital at any time for such a purpose.

TURKS IN KABUL

Amir's Favourable Treatment.

RESENTMENT BY INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent confirms the recent news from Kabul regarding the special favour with which the small Turkish colony there is treated by the Amir and his officials. Their quiet behaviour has also made them popular with the Kabulis and their influence generally is considerable.

It is stated that some of the Punjabis and Hindustanis in the service of the Amir have applied to return to India, as they resent the appearance of the Turks in Kabul, regarding them as interlopers. This application will certainly be granted, as the Afghan Government is steadily reducing the number of its Indian employes, just as it has dispensed with the services of all but a few Europeans.

NAGPUR DISTRICT POLICE.

Mr. Cleveland Entertained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Cleveland, Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, was recently entertained at a dinner given by the Nagpur District Police officials, as a mark of honour on his relinquishing office.

Speeches made during the evening testified to Mr. Cleveland's popularity and were an eloquent demonstration of the excellent work he has done during his term of office, especially in promoting the good of the service and "esprit de corps" among the police officials.

Mr. Cleveland was presented with a silver photo frame containing a photo of the District Superintendents and of Khan Bahadur Sher Ali, who was recently honoured by the Chief Commissioner.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

These few thoughts will be published, Editor willing, on the 1st day of January, 1909. That is the day on which new diaries and new resolutions are supposed to begin. It is the day of new leaves, the old ones having become rather blotchy and incoherent. It is the day which marks another milestone in the Christian era. It is the day for washing out the things that have not come off, and for earnest contemplation of the things that are to be and yet, except for the fact that it is a Bank holiday, and that in Scotland it is treated with ecclesiastical respect. New Year's Day is just the same as any other day. We make far too much of it, inconvenient multiple that it is. Is there any reason for rejoicing in the fact that another 365 days are past and still another 365 awaiting us? For the matter of that, why be either glad or sorry? Except for those born or married on the 1st of January it is really no anniversary at all. I don't know why there are holidays, on New Year's Day and surrounding days, except to enable banks and businesses to make up their annual balance. Of course, if one looks on New Year's Day as the accepted time for publishing the annual balance in everything and and for deciding how to increase the profit or decrease the loss shown, then perhaps there is something in the fuss we make. But after all is it a convenient season for doing these things? For one thing, it is too near Christmas and the holidays adjunct to that festival. For another it is neither the beginning nor the end of a season. In England it is mid-winter; in Australia it is mid-summer, why it should be selected as a halting place for counting forces, I do not know. The new year really begins with the spring and the annual birth of life; but for some reason we have chosen the time when the year is lying a-dying, and we call it the New Year. It seems a pity not to let the old year die decently, before we herald its successor. But there it is, we are in such a hurry for the Eldorados of the future, that we cannot live until to-day is dead before we proclaim the reign of to-morrow.

After all, is there any good kicking against the pricks? The civilized world has accepted the 31st December as the end of one year, and the 1st January as the beginning of the next, and who are we to say nay? And so we too must pull out the daily record and, scanning its contents for the 365 days that are gone, sum up the situation. Is there a balance or a deficit? The answer is not always easy, because the account is a complicated one and the values of the articles contained in it by no means ascertained, and yet I think most of us, even without scanning the record, can tell at once whether profit or loss though not the extent of either. It it be profit, well then what better than just to carry on? If it be loss, one must avoid attempting to turn a losing concern into a paying one in 24 hours. The thing can't be done. You wont patch up all the leaks in a day; it will be good if you can patch up one or two, and the rest will be easier to mend after. Nothing can be more foolish than the long list of immediate reforms that some self-investigators plan for themselves. Troy was not built in a day, nor was a bad hat turned into a good one in 24 hours. It were well to be modest in our schemes for self-improvement and not to try ourselves too high. I take it that moral actuaries would value one alteration for the better continued throughout the year higher than 1,000 intended and magnificent but futile resolutions. New Year must be the great road repairing time in the lower regions, if what we hear be true. Yes for myself I place the Limbo of good but unfulfilled resolutions somewhat higher than Hades, and I think that the mere fact that a resolution is good gives it some intrinsic value. But I don't want to get on to the subject of good resolutions. I am making none this year. I have made so many in the past and it will be sufficient to resurrect a few. I took off my hat to the New Moon to-night and breathed a heart-sprung wish for gold. It is not what the story books call a noble desire, but I am quite sure it is the most useful thing in the world and goes so well with everything. Apparently gold can make the ugliest combination of circumstances look beautiful. Certainly it can help to paint the lily, or at least procure the lily to paint. And then with gold one can be generous; and it is so jolly to be generous and so easy,—with gold. Therefore I asked the Man in the Moon for gold, not intending thereby to sell my soul but hoping, perchance, to keep it. If I were to make a really useful resolution at this time of the year, it would be always to have a sufficiency of sovereigns in my pocket, however many I had taken out. I can't imagine a better resolution than that. It means beauty, art, music, books, friends, dearity, joy, and above all the rest for the exile—England! It means a walk down Fleet Street and many a tramp over the East Coast Links. It means 'doon the water' as they say in Glasgow and Greenock, whether the bows of my ship are ever turned, though the engines will work astern. Gold! Well, it means good-bye to India and the unofficial majority to whom I wish a happy and, if it be possible, a useful New Year. But until the Man in the Moon obliges, I shall stay in the East and I am deeply grateful to Lord Morley for inventing the farce of the unofficial and powerless majority. Now there, I am getting near politics, and politics don't pay in this country for a European. As a matter of fact I am all for Swadeshi, my Swadeshi. God bless it and a Happy New Year to it.

As the Man in the Moon cut me dead when I bowed to him, I imagine he finds it inconvenient to attend to my demands just at present. Consequently I anticipate a further considerable stay in dear old India. At this time of the year one's feelings are full of good-will to everybody, and I ask myself what do Extremists want, what do the Presidency Association want, what do the Bengalis want, what do 'the India for England' party want? I ask myself these questions because I am anxious to see whether any individual effort of mine can help any of them to attain their longings. I know what Mr. Tilak wants, because I heard him asking for it for five days. He said—if my talkis seditious, then by all means punish me for it. It was an honourable way of putting the thing and the Judge and jury very considerately obliged. As for what the Presidency Association wants,—well that is more difficult. Somehow I think one could bell the cat, if it was worth while. But is it worth while? The mewings are so melodious and so harmless, that it would be a pity to stop them. The patriots who form the Presidency Association, doubtless know what they want. Will they put it definitely in black and white on paper, so that we may see whether we can help them to get it? Perhaps not, I think. As for the Bengalis, well at least one is informed that they want a reunited Bengal. That is something to go on and, if it was any business of ours, we would go into the matter and see if their wishes can be gratified. But what else do they want? Perhaps when the noise of the bombs shall cease, we shall learn. As for the 'India for England' party, one cannot help feeling that they are out of date. They are so antiquated as to demand that English goods and English brains shall not be boycotted in a country ruled by England. This is contrary to every principle on which the greatness of England rests. The party has not got our support. A hundred years ago it might have done good work and prevented the present unfortunate impasse, but now it is like a leaf endeavouring to float upwards against a strong current.

I am afraid I can be of no use to any of the four parties. As it seems to me, what India is badly in want of is a sense of perspective, and until she gets it she can scarcely hope for Happy New Years. This has been rather a digression and I don't know how I came to include it in my moral essay on New Year's Day. The truth is New Year's Day is such a threadbare subject. There have been so many of them, and there are likely to be so many more. Perhaps, after a time we shall get bored of New Years and give up measuring time by years and measure it by something else instead. Even the year is not a fixed standard, some being shorter on account of their more deadly perils. But there can be no harm in wishing everyone Happy New Year; perhaps some good, if we really mean it.

D.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Third Day's Proceedings.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

At yesterday afternoon's sessions of the Congress, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Chaudhuri, of Bengal moved the following resolution on Education:—

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

"This Congress is of opinion that Government should take immediate steps (a) to make primary education free at once, and gradually compulsory throughout the country; (b) to assign larger sums of money to secondary higher education, special encouragement being given, where necessary, to educate all the backward classes; (c) to make adequate provision for imparting industrial and technical education in the different provinces, having regard to local requirements; and (d) to give effective voice to the leaders of Indian public opinion, in shaping the policy and system of education in this country. In the opinion of the Congress, the time has arrived for people all over the country to take up earnestly the question of supplementing existing institutions and the efforts of Government, by organising for themselves an independent system of literary, scientific, technical and industrial education, suited to the conditions of different provinces in the country.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai of Bombay, in seconding the resolution, pleaded for primary and industrial education for the masses, so that the poor agriculturists, who at present could hardly make two ends meet, might be able to earn something more than they did, and look after their interests in a better manner.

Mr. Parameswar Lal of Behar, Mr. Trevedi and Dr. Nilratan Sircar of Calcutta supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

The following two resolutions from the Chair were carried:—

"This Congress is of opinion that the prosperity of an agricultural country like India cannot be secured without a definite limitation of State demand on land. It regrets that Lord Curzon, in his land resolution of 1902, failed to recognise the necessity of any such limitation and declined to accept the suggestions of Sir Richard Garth and other memorialists in the matter. The Congress holds that in the provinces where a permanent settlement does not now exist a reasonable definite limitation of State demand and the introduction of a permanent settlement, or a settlement of a period of not less than 60 years, are the only true remedies for the growing impoverishment of the agricultural population. The Congress emphatically protests against the view that land revenue in India is not a tax, but it is of the nature of rent."

"This Congress records its sense of the great loss which the country has sustained in the death of Babu Bundilal Singh, Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, Pandit Bisshumbar Nath, Mr. Alfred Webb and Rao Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.

The next resolution on the agenda was in the following terms:— (1) "That the following message be addressed by the Congress to Mr. A. O. Hume:—

"This Congress sends you its cordial greetings and congratulations. The reforms announced by Lord Morley are the partial fruition of efforts made by the Congress during the last twenty-three years. We are gratified to think that to you as its father and founder they must be a source of great and sincere satisfaction."

"This Congress offers its sincere congratulations to Sir William Wedderburn on his recent recovery from serious illness and takes this opportunity to give expression to the unflagging zeal, devotion, love and singleness of purpose to the cause for the last twenty years, as he has been largely instrumental in securing to the Congress's views and representations the favourable consideration which they had received in England."

"This Congress desires to convey to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., and other members of the British Committee their grateful thanks for their disinterested and strenuous services to the cause of India's political advancement."

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in moving this resolution, referred to the assistance and watchful care the British Committee received in the past from Mr. Dadabhai Noaroji, the foremost Indian of our times; a man without self, without a stain—our aged chief, who bears on his head the snow of his years, but carries in his heart the fire of his youth. (Three cheers were called for Mr. Naoroji and responded to by the Congress.)

Mr. Gokhale next alluded to the services of Sir Henry Cotton as the temporary Chairman in place of Sir William Wedderburn. Referring to Mr. Hume, Mr. Gokhale, after the deploring the Surat disaster, said now that gloom seems to be disappearing, the first streaks of the new dawn are visible. No one has greater right to be gladdened them the founder and father of the Congress. (Cheers.) By sending this message to Mr. Hume we will be only performing a filial duty. Mr. Hume has passed 80 happy years, and should health be vouchsafed him in the evening of his life we will pray that he may long be spared to observe and watch the progress which we make along our new path. Mr. Gokhale next eulogised Sir Wedderburn's great labours on behalf of the Congress. He said India has been, since his retirement twenty years ago, his single interest, his sole absorption, and his one passion of life. During those twenty years Sir Wedderburn placed at our disposal all his time, all his energy, and a large part of his own personal resources ungrudgingly. For us he has borne much. Through good report, through evil report, through sunshine, through storm this high-souled Englishman stood by us. He sought entrance into the House of Commons for our sake and gave up his parliamentary career when he saw that the demands made by his constituents were inconsistent with the purpose of his work. For us he was prepared to lose caste with his own countrymen and for us he has laboured as no other. He has rejoiced with us in our joy, sorrowed with us in our sorrows. Now that the new morning is dawning, new friends will come to welcome us, but Sir William Wedderburn has kept vigil by us during the night so he has a claim on our gratitude.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Passing from the personal portion of the resolution Mr. Gokhale thus proceeded to discuss Lord Morley's reforms:—

"I think it would not be irrelevant or inopportune if one examines very briefly how the new reforms announced constitute what has been described here as the partial fruition of the efforts made by the Congress during the last twenty-three years. It has sought three objects during the last twenty-three years. The first may be called social objection. The Congress had sought to promote greater unity among different elements in this country and a greater feeling of national unity throughout the land. Even after the unhappy separation at Surat, which we all deplore, I may say to-day the feeling of unity in the country, taking the divergingelements of the country into consideration, is deeper, stronger and more real than it was twenty-three years ago. (Cheers.) The same is true of the feeling of nationality. From one end of the country to the other there is a new impulse, new feeling, new vibration. Every body who is interested in the progress of India must rejoice that the feeling of nationality is a true, deep and real feeling. There are two other things, and those have reference to the influence we sought to exercise on Government. One was pressing on the attention of Government specific measures either for improvement or for redress of grievances. Thirdly, there was underlying all these measures and grievances the attempt to modify as largely as possible the bureaucratic character of the present Administration. In some respects the most important part of the work of the Congress during the last twenty-three years has been the energy spent by it to modify the bureaucratic character of the Administration. So far as that is concerned I think we may fairly say that the new measures that have been promulgated go far to effect such modifications."

Mr. Gokhale proceeded to discuss Lord Morley's reforms one by one, explaining how this was before the scheme was thought off and what in his opinion the position will be when the whole scheme came into effect.

Mr. Gokhale thus concluded:—Stated in one sentence, the position means this. Hitherto we have been engaged in agitation from outside. From now we shall be engaged in what may be called responsible association with the Administration. It is still not a control on the Administration, still not a large share in the administration, but is responsible association with the Administration, but there is plenty scope for growth here as we grow to discharge our responsibilities properly. I am sure progress will be further and further in our having what may be called responsible administration. From agitation to responsible association, from responsible association the long and weary step will be responsible administration. Now these large generous concessions which have been made by the Government of India and the Secretary of State must receive at our hands that consideration which they require. They impose upon us two responsibilities in particular, Turst is the spirit of co-operation with the Government which must be effected amongst us instead of mere criticism of Government. The scheme will fail its purpose, will prove absolutely useless if our attitude is one of constant antagonism to Government. Therefore the first responsibility that rests upon us is that the scheme should wake in us a spirit of co-operation with Government. The second is that new powers should be exercised with moderation, and restraint should be zealously used for the promotion of the interests of the masses of the people. There are so many questions awaiting solution and consideration, but under the existing system somehow officials do not find time for consideration of these questions. These are questions of education, sanitation, indebtedness of the peasantry, technical education, and so forth. I do not say nothing was done in this direction, but much more has been done. When the Government has the co-operation of the Councils in these matters I am sure much more will be done in the future than in the past. Therefore the new powers must be exercised with moderation, restraint and in the interests of the masses of the people. If this is done there no fear about the future. Let us not talk so much, as some of our friends have been talking, of the veto, which the Government has reserved for itself. To attack the veto or to express my expectation that the veto would be done away with in the future is not to understand constitutional government. Even the House of Commons works under what is called a double veto—the practical veto of the House of Lords and the theoretical veto of the Sovereign. They are self-governing people and they bear this double veto. Let us first grow to feel the bonds of the new responsibilities and then will be the time to talk of circumscribing the veto. We most of us in India—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees all taken together—think we are all a dreamy race. Hindus are particularly a dreamy race. I do not deny dreams occasionally are a source of pleasure even if they effect nothing to admit importance of dreams shaping our aspirations for the future. But in practical matters we ought to be practical men. We have to remember two things. Reform is not like writing on a clean slate. We have taken the words on the slate and add to them other words which will make a complete sentence and make a harmonious meaning. Consequently, whatever we may want is not the same thing as what you will get, are qualified to get, or can in practice maintain if we have got them. Therefore let us not go in pursuit of mere dreamthings and neglect opportunities which the present offers to us, or the manner in which we have, especially the younger section of our countrymen, grown to the height of the opportunities that have come to us. On that manner will depend the future of the country. None of us want to be satisfied with things as they are, but must first prove we can bear these responsibilities before we ask for more. I have often said I do not want any limit or restrictions on the growth which should be open to the people. I want the people, our countrymen and women, to be able to rise to the full height of their stature as men and women of other countries are able to rise. In our growth the path is fixed for us: our path can only lie in the discharge of our responsibilities. Responsibility has just come to us and must be well discharged before we can think of new responsibilities. Cheers.)

The resolution having been carried unanimously, Dr. Clerk, delegate from the British Committee, thanked the Congress on behalf of his Committee.

The President next announced the members of the All-India Congress Committee who had been previously elected by their respective provinces.

The President moved the following resolution, which was carried with acclamation:—

"The Congress accords its hearty thanks for the hospitality with which the Reception Committee received the delegates and the perfection of the arrangements made for their comfort during their stay in Madras. The Congress also thanks the captain, lieutenants and members of the Congress Corps for the

trouble taken in looking after the comforts of delegates, and in being very diligent in preserving order throughout the session.

Mr. A. O. Hume was appointed General Secretary, Mr. D. E Wacha and the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare Joint General Secretaries of the Congress for the ensuing year.

NEXT YEAR'S CONGRESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harikishan Lal next invited, on behalf of the delegates from Lahore, the Congress of next year to his city.

PRESIDENT THANKED.

The Hon'ble V. Krishnaswami Iyer having proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

The latter, who was garlanded, delivered an address acknowledging the vote of thanks,in the course of which he said :—

"Whether all our demands are likely to be granted by the authorities is more than I am able to affirm ; but it has been well said that the best profit of the future is the past. However this may be, Brother Delegates, I am sorry to say since I addressed you on Monday last we have heard of gathering ominous clowds in the political sky, and our enemies—did I say "our enemies?"—I might have said the enemies of the English people, the enemies of English rule in India are trying to thwart Lord Morley's Reform Scheme. Therefore our duty was to make organised efforts here as well as in England to counteract the mischievous action of mischievous bureaucrats who even in their retirement in the very home of free institutions have not lost their reactionary instincts. The leopard may change his spots. Once bureaucrat, always bureaucrat. This leads me to remark it that still remains for us to complete the organisation of District and Sub-District Congress Committees in different provinces, not only for the immediate purpose of the National Congress, but for the purposes of assisting people in the proper discharge of duties which would now devolve on them, especially in connection with local self-government. The Standing Congress Committees, too, must do their work not intermittently but continuously in this respect. We cannot do better than follow the example of Madras which holds up the flaming torch to light us on our way. Prays do not forget we are on our trial, that on the success of the new experiment is staked the future welfare of the country."

The President, having acknowledged the services of the Madras Reception Committee and the Congress Corps of Volunteers, before dissolving the twenty-third Sessions of Congress called upon the audience to give three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor,to which there was a hearty response.

Cheers were also given for Lord Morley, Lord Minto, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the President.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

Meeting at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

A public meeting in connection with the Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay was held here yesterday.

Proceedings commenced with the statements of the aims and objects of the Mission by Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary, who said a vast portion of the population of India came under the category depressed classes. The Mission worked for more than five crores of people, who were regarded as untouchable by the higher castes of this country. There was no doubt that the Educational Department through Government agency, educated the people without any distinction of caste and creed, but the work of that agency had done nothing appreciable to elevate the depressed classes, such as the Mahars of Bombay and the Pariahs and Panchamas of Southern India. Consequently the Mission had taken up the work, which was being conducted on unsectarian lines by the members of the Bombay Prathana Samaj. The Mission, however, needed funds. He would appeal to the philanthropic and the highly enlightened public of Madras for help.

Mr. S. N. Bhajekar, in a short address, exhorted those present not to do further injustice to their fellow-countrymen, but try to elevate their lot. It was a national disgrace to look at the down trodden condition of the Panchamas of this Presidency, also of the classes of Bombay and Bengal. Calamity would certainly happen eventually if these poor people were not elevated and made to share in the glorious privilege of being human creatures. Before concluding the speaker exhorted the various religious heads in the Presidency to take the work in hand and pointed out how Sankaracharya had been the foremost man to champion the cause of the pariahs and other depressed classes.

Pundit Rambhut Chowdhuri of the Arya Samaj, who received an ovation, made a stirring appeal on behalf of the depressed classes. He said the Arya Samaj hoped shortly to extend its operations to Madras. In the Punjab the Arya Samaj was doing noble work, daily checking proselytisation of the people by Christian missionaries and others Of course the speaker did not blame the missionaries for obtaining converts, nor on the other hand would he find fault with the people for embracing a religion different from that of their forefathers. His opinion was, it was better to be a follower of Mahomed, one of the greatest prophets of democracy, or a Christian, rather than be a pariah outcaste. But the problem staring the educated and higher classes of Indians in the face was whether they were going to allow one-fifth of their nation to secede, or were they going to keep them in the Hindu fold so as to be able to present a united front to the world. It was a momentous problem and on its satisfactory solution depended the future of India; it would also largely affect their political outlook. At the same time they should clearly bear in mind that so long as they were themselves unjust and immoral, they could not call upon other nations to be moral and just toward them. The speaker was a staunch believer in the doctrine of retribution and discerned the hand of Nemesis in the scorn with which the white races of the world were treating dusky Indians. It was a shame to allow the present state of affairs to continue. He hoped India, which was at the dawn of a new era, would do something real to elevate the depressed classes.

Dr. Clark said caste prevailed in India in its worst aspect. It was necessary to relax its rigours and hoped the educated classes would seriously tackle the problem.

In bringing the proceedings to a close, the Chairman said that no one suffered more from the rigours of the caste system than the Brahmins themselves, who had been instrumental in first imposing them. At the present day access to many an avenue of life which was difficult to the Brahmin is bringing about a change in the social system at present obtaining and lasting good would be done to the country.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Session in Madras.

JUSTICE SANKARAN NAIR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

The Annual session of the Indian National Social Conference was held in Madras to-day Mr. Justice Shakaran Nair, C. I. E., presiding.

Rai Bahadur M. Andinarayan Aiya, Chairman Reception committee welcoming the delegates pointed out that the outlook of the Conference was a wide one, its deliberations not being confined to disabilities of any particular community. The Speaker referred more particularly to the Hindu community which, he said, happened to be the one suffering from the largest number of self-inflicted disabilities. Mr. Aiya proceeded to discuss the various methods of effecting reform. He said that it was not his purpose to decry one or exalt the other. All were equally welcome to their purpose. Many reforms and changes we propose, but we do not adopt them as we are satisfied that they may affect the essence of our religion. But I believe few of us are willing to throw our religion and its spiritual observances overboard for the sake of simply adopting changes. From my personal knowledge, I can give several instances. I am sure many are deterred from giving their adhesion to the proposed changes merely because they do not know where to look for help and to secure to them the consolations of their religion. For once they adopt more radical changes there comes split between them and their orthodox brethren. With the split there is a ban which deprives them of the services of the old ministry. Yet I believe this is a predicament in which most of those who have crossed the Rubicon" and have adopted some of the reforms involving a breach with their orthodox brethren find themselves in at present. This is the elemental defect which is incumbent on us to cure. We must create an organisation to render the services so clearly needed. Of course this means some expense but the necessary funds must be raised. It may not be practicable at first to do much in this direction, but taking the Madras Presidency of which we alone speak with some knowledge if we can provide one or two of more important centres with necessary stable started to their requirements. The progress of reforms will, I think, be very much facilitated.

The conservative section of the reform party also has much imperative work before it which remains untouched. They must organise their forces to maintain a vigilant watch against reaction. The Speaker urged the cooperation of men of seats of spiritual authority which originally intended to be theological seminaries. Their sympathies should be enlisted to raise a class of teachers and religious guides who can discuss questions of the day from a broader outlook than the narrow point of view of the cloistered theologian. Here and there some efforts are made by issuing pamphlets to demonstrate that some of the irksome and painful customs we wish to get rid of have no "shastric" sanction. In this respect good work has been done recently in Madras and Mysore. This kind of work has to be done more systematically on a much larger scale if any adequate impression is to be made on the mass of the community. In other directions also there is a pressing necessity for organised action. Many items of reform which you will presently discuss partake of the nature of frontal attacks on long standing petrified customs. The education of women and the betterment of the lot of the lower classes are the two flank movements, a vigorous pursuit of which will help much in the speedy capture of the strongholds of prejudice and superstition under whose shelter many evil customs thrive. Such work, as is now being done in these two derections, we owe mainly to the generosity of Government and to the benevolence of missionary bodies. Yet this is a field in which all of us without distinction, caste and creed can join and do. As much useful work."

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair next briefly detailed the position of social reform in this presidency and noted the great impetus to social reform given by the Gaekwar of Baroda.

He said the increase in the number of girls attending schools is remarkable. The Gaekwar has also ordered that no one should be a member of his Council who considers himself polluted by touching one of another caste. Association in meals between members of different castes, even religions, is also not only common but practically enforced by his own example. Continued progress has not been unsatisfactory. Those who are responsible for horrible crimes that have startled India form but a miscroscopic minority. They will soon be a memory of the past. There may be unfortunately a good deal of disrespect shown to authority—a lack discipline in schools. But for every diseased mind that does not shrink from deeds of sorrow for every boy that chafes at discipline forgetting he who has not learned to obey is not fit to command. There are thousands of others in whom the sacred fire of service to humanity burns. They combine in them Western ideals of female freedom with solicitude to preserve her from the terrible evils of civilisation of which survival of the fittest is the keynote. In this they preserve the best traditions of our Sastras Their love to humanity is not bounded by limitations, religion race and colour. That they are increasing in numbers, our ultimate success, therefore is assured; but in the meantime the members of our Association may be taunted with not being practical. Results already achieved do no justify at large. We are undoubtedly making progress. There is securely any reform we advocate which is not accepted by some one or other of religious sects in India. These various sects attest their capacity of our race for reformation. There can be no doubt our efforts are bound to strengthen the pure elements in them. We also oppose a barrier more or less effective to check the spread of reactionary doctrines. But our aspirations are far higher. Their realisation may no doubt be very distant. But they will undoubtedly precede the fruition of aims of the National Congress as institutions they desire must follow or at any rate only accompany proven social unity and efficiency not precede anticipated and undue absorption on some questions, which has produced political unrest has retarded the progress of social reform. But that unrest is now for obvious reasons bound to disappear. Let us therefore steadily work towards the consummation our ideals.

After further reference to the aims of the Conference the President concluded :—I trust that when we may be so strengthened in the resolve to dedicate ourselves more to service of humanity with an increasing feeling of membership with one another which not only makes one wish to bear the burden of another but bring every person to a sense of responsibility, for the failure of his fellows make him ready for failure, ready to atone for evil about him by every means in his power. The presidential address being concluded the Conference proceeded to discuss the resolutions :

W. K. B. Ramanatha Iyer moved that this Conference notes with appreciation the efforts made by Government. Missionary indegenous agencies, spread education among Indian women urges to desirability of all members of the Indian Community to Co-operation with Educational Agencies by marking it. As a rule they send their children to schools where they exist or by otherwise providing for their elementary higher education in their homes.

In this connection the Conference regret to note new grant in-aid rules for Madras Presidency are such as to lessen contributions from Government cripple resources of managers girls school.

Travelling to foreign countries in scorch of education is becoming a matter of course in spite of the risk one has to face on return. I have no doubt that by and by men will wonder at the opposition which now deters the most powerful intellects in the land from availing themselves of the culture that might have been their own and might have proved of inestimable service to the country. Polygamy except among zemindars now practises only under circumstances which might justify divorce in some countries in the west. The prohibition as to different castes bri ging together in this presidency is not defended though for various reasons the conviction not yet been published translated into general practice. Purdah is universally condemned. The antinautch movement commands universal sympathy, while the feeling that a man is polluted by the touch of another has completely giveng way. Opposition to marriage between castes or classes is slackening So long as we are prepared put our ideals into action by abolishing early marriage by permitting widow marriage by imparting education to females with the same ardour as to malls by discarding caste by substituting class divisions based on personal fitness by reuniting so-called racial but really territorial communities of India self-reliant nationalism of which we now hear so much can only be a mischievous dream. It can only lead to national disaster plague as again into that social chaos from which English education slowly and painfully extricating us. As officials we may be found satisfactory we may also be powerful critics of administration, but we can never be safe administrator ourselves. Mental habit which sanctions enforces purdah approves and whenever is safe to do so enforces customary treatment of Panchamas Christians and Mahomedans is not conducive to progressive administration.

Educated India is not going back to the prision house it is escaping from. It is a matter for congratulation that all without exception who have received English education generally those who have by social intercourse or otherwise come under the influence of Western civilization, are agreed that the old orthodox view that a woman is not fit for independence must be discarded. English educated scholars have discovered that the Sastras recognise no impediment even to vedic learning, whether for females or foe. Any caste however law has also come to be recognised that castes if possible should be differentiated by character and occupation, and that innumerable so-called castes are a menace to the progress of the country. Again, thoughtful minds wish to merge the various races of India originating apparently in territorial divisions as Mahrattas, Bengalis, Tamilians, etc, in the Indian nation.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain E. C. C. Maunsell, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th December.

Lieutenant G. B. Malcolmson, M.D., I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily, under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 7th December.

Licence to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend I. F. Edwards of the Wesleyan Church.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension by one month and twenty-six days of his privilege leave.

DEATH OF LT. FALLON.

A Popular Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 31.

Lieut. W. Fallon, H. H. the Nizam's Artillery, died at the residence of his father, Captain Fallon (retired), last Tuesday night, and was buried last evening with full military honours.

A large crowd of officers and friends were present and Sir Afzul-ul-Mulk led the procession of officers.

Much sympathy is felt for the family of the deceased, who was one of the most popular officers in the Nizam's troops.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 18,351, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 9,488. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 2,16,944, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,055.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE BANK RATE.

Loss of Profits through Fire.

INTERNATIONAL SPINNERS' STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Lombard-street is gossiping over the money situation, none too comfortable as to prospects. Indeed, some of the authorities are asking why the Bank of England is not taking more energetic measures to safeguard the gold position, and it is pointed out that things are drifting unsatisfactorily towards something like threatening stringency where any extra demands to arise for accommodation. It is probably not realised that Paris has taken very many millions of gold arrivals, and shows no signs of slackening. Indeed, as Paris is desirous of calling in surplus moneys lent in Berlin, we are faced by the further fact that, as Berlin does not want to part with gold, that centre is calling upon London for assistance wherewith to satisfy the French demand. Enormous amounts of French money have been utilised in the London market Probably the total was some £40,000,000 before the demands set in that have removed nearly half that amount in gold back to Paris. When our Bank Rate was over that of Paris, and conditions there very easy, it was natural to employ balances in the London market. But for a good time past the French rate has been over our own, and the tendency has thus been to call back gold to Paris. Unfortunately, there is no sign of a check, and there will be none unless we take some steps to see that more profitable rates are ruling in London. Many think that the Bank Rate should be raised and made effective at an early date. It is very certain that if, as some fear, Paris may make demands for gold on the Bank of England itself, there may be an uneasy feeling of surprise at home and abroad. If any demands should arise, by way of trade or otherwise, for accommodation, we might easily find that supplies are none too satisfactory. Many well-known authorities think that for this reason the Bank of England should be taking some steps to check this gold drain which shows no signs of slackening.

COTTON SPINNING IN 1908.

The year 1908 has been a period of smaller profits in the spinning section of our staple industry, and the last six months have been distinctly worse than the first half of the year. At the time notices were given for a reduction in wages the position of affairs as to margin was very bad, but the seven weeks' stoppage did not improve matters, the market situation to-day being most discouraging to producers. The stock-takings to be completed at the end of this year will probably show large losses. Even yesterday considerable losses were declared —namely, North Moor Spinning Company, £6,746 (half-year); Guide Bridge, £3,436 (half-year); and Arkwright, £1,527 (three months). These are samples of current stock-takings. At the moment the supply of yarn on the market seems to be greater than the demand, and the tendency is for stocks to accumulate in spinners' hands. If there be no improvement before the end of this month, it is quite on the cards that the Masters' Federation will consider another spell of concerted short time. The profit of sixty-eight spinning companies for the twelve months ending November 30 amount to £374,942. This works out at rather less than half the profit as compared with last year.

KENT COAL AGAIN.

The Kent Collieries Corporation venture, said the market wags of long years ago, began with Coal and ended with. Slacke. But Sir Owen duly retired from the board, and the coal venture dragged its weary length along. Now it is to take new life, and a Mr. Stonier reports in the usual hopeful terms. Stonier than ever will become the wight who puts more money into it, remarks the latest of the market wags. There is probably some truth even in the vilest pun that the wit of the Stock Exchange man has perpetrated. Kent Collieries (Limited) is offering 300,000 Cumulative Preference shares to the public at "par." No part of the issue has been underwritten, and the directors will go to allotment on £125,000. Perhaps these facts speak for themselves,especially as the Preference shares are entitled to 10 per cent, per annum cumulative dividend, and for a time at least, four-fifths of the remaining profits divisible in each year. It is the same old story of hope and delay. It is to take sixteen months now from the recommencement of sinking operations before the working of coal shall be commenced. How much more money will go down this Dover coal hole before success is assured the Fates alone know. Great play is made with Herr Carl Hold's fourteen-months'-old optimistic report. The Kent coal projects have never had a real chance from the beginning. True, three Welsh colliery directors come into the project at the present time. But we should be best pleased if we heard that all the old controlling interests had no longer a voice in the matter. One day, perhaps Kent coal will be a commercial venture. But we doubt if this issue will bring it about. And before success is assured, what enormous amounts of capital will have been lost, to be sure!

JAPANESE RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

Advocates of railway nationalisation should ask travellers in Japan what they think about the service now that the control is in the hands of the Government. The Japanese Press is at present full of the grievances chiefly of people of other countries who are accustomed to fairly reasonable times being kept, for apparently the Japanese themselves for the most part are content to suffer the indignities which they have to undergo in silence, or at any rate without more than passing remonstrance. The Sanyo line is taken as one glaring example. When the railway was in the hands of a joint stock company it is stated that delays were scarcely ever experienced. Now it is asserted that at least 25 per cent. of the trains fail to keep time, and one particular train is mentioned by an indignant traveller as having been one hour and twenty minutes behind time three days in one week. Fault is also found with the general disorganization of the traffic and the bad waiting-room accommodation. Plenty of abuses here for an expert railway organizer from one of our own systems to get to work upon.

LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE.

Following the example recently set by the Alliance, several of the older companies have notified their intention of opening a department for the insurance of loss of profits arising through disturbance of business by fire. It seems likely that before long all the important companies will be in a position to transact this class of business. The demand for protection appears to be on the increase, and extended facilities, which are certain to be energetically brought before the public, will stimulate the demand. Another development which seems to be extending is the undertaking by insurance companies of the duties of trustees and executors. This departure on the part of insurance companies is likely to produce important results in the near future, as it is certain that long before the appointment of a public trustee there was need of some organisation whose probity and capability for the work were both beyond suspicion. The voluntary system has admittedly proved an intolerable burden and a practical failure. There appears to be a considerable field open to insurance companies in this direction, as the known stability and honourable traditions of most of them are sufficient to inspire the necessary confidence.

EGYPTIAN CONTRACTS.

The enormous conditions imposed on British and Continental manufacturers by Egyptian Government contracts have already been criticised by the French and British Chambers of Commerce in Alexandria. The latter suggested three months ago that a special committee, formed of Government officials and experienced traders, should be appointed to consider the whole subject of tenders and specifications. Ten specific grievances were brought forward by the Chamber as material for useful discussion, including the right claimed to exceed or reduce quantities by 25 per cent without altering prices, the stipulation that quotations should stand for periods of from six to eight weeks, delays in payment till long after delivery, and so forth. As yet the authorities have not moved in the matter and the Chamber now prints a report on the contract specifications of the State Railways Administration which is one of the largest buyers of European goods and materials in Egypt. From this it appears that an invitation to tender for the supply of 7,000 khaki uniforms was accompanied by the condition that after being passed as to quality by the Railway Board in Cairo the uniforms were to be personally distributed over the entire railway system to the various officials during the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 by the contractors' representative. The latter, according to the terms of the tender, would be required to adjust all misfits and finally to obtain from each recipient a certificate, "as per attached form," stating that the uniform suited him. In a further clause the contractors are required to supply any additional quantity of uniforms up to 50 per cent of the original quantity at one month's notice, "as they will be expected to have a stock on hand to meet any supplementary demands." The Chamber protests that amazing proposals of this kind must effectually debar high-class firms abroad from tendering.

INTERNATIONAL SPINNERS' STATISTICS

A Liverpool cotton market correspondent has been writing on the subject of the statistics of the consumption and mill stocks of American cotton compiled and published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, which, he contends, are glaringly inconsistent with the ascertained statistics of supply. He accompanies his general criticism with detailed calculations which we do not reproduce because they themselves are vitiated by our correspondent's failure to understand the precise significance of the different statistics issued at different times from the Federation offices, or to distinguish between actual returns from a limited and varying number of spindles and calculations based on the proportion between such spindles and the total number of spindles in existence. We have, however, ourselves gone into the matter on the lines indicated by our correspondent, and have come to the conclusion that, although his calculations are faulty, his main contention is correct, and that the International Federation's statistics of consumption or mill stocks, or both, appear to be rather seriously misleading.

TESTING THE FIGURES.

The method adopted for testing their accuracy is as follows. The Federation's figures of the consumption of American cotton for the seasons 1906-7 and 1907-8 are added together,and to the total thus obtained is added the increase in the mill stocks of American cotton during the same period. The aggregate is compared with the total of the American cotton crops of the same two seasons, less the increase in the visible supply on August 31, 1908, as compared with August 31, 1906; and it is then found that the cotton alleged to have been consumed and accumulated in the mills was not in fact available—in other words, such a quantity did not exist. It is fair to point out that the statistics published by the International Federation cannot as they stand be added and compared in this way; calculations on a proportional basis are necessary; but when every possible allowance has been made a discrepancy remains. Last season's total consumption of American cotton through out the world, calculated by the Federation on the basis of the returns actually made (11,690 516, bales for 111,217,863 spindles) is given as 12,841,733 bales, the total number of spindles at work being nearly 129,000,000. In 1906-7 the actual returns of consumption for 100,521,078 spindles were 11,668 575 bales. If we assume the total number of spindles then existing to have been only 125,000,000, and calculate, the whole consumption on a proportional basis, we shall find that the world's consumption of American cotton in 1906-7 would appear to have been at least 14,500,000 bales—an incredible figure. Dealing in the same way with the statistics of mill stocks, we find that there is an indicated increase between August 31, 1906, and August 31, 1908, of some 450,000 bales.

"JEKYLL AND HYDE."

Woman's Story of Double Personality.

A lady, who, owing to nervous strain and shock, became two changed personalities alternating suddenly from one to the other, and remembering in one what she did in the other, until she was brought back to her normal state, describes her "Life as a Dissociated Personality" in the "Journal of Abnormal Psychology." Her description is a letter written to Dr. Morton Prince, under whose observation she has been. The two abnormal states she calls A. and B.

As A., she disliked electric tramway-cars, going into woods, had an aversion from exercise, feared canoeing, was reserved with strangers, and devoted to friends. As B., "previously neurasthenic, I became well ; I loved exercise and sat in the woods ; I engaged in canoeing. I felt younger and neglected my friends ; I lost formality and reserve ; my tastes ideals, and points of view changed."

A second shock again changed her to A. What as B. she had done with pleasure as A. she did with a sense of horror. In mood, point of view and ideals I was A., but I did the thing B. would have done, though from a different incentive. For a few days I remained A., and then, owing, I think, to a lessening of nervous tension, I changed again to B.

"As A. I was full of doubts and fears, full of scruples. I did not attend church. I accused myself of nearly all the crimes in the calendar. I was frightened, bewildered, shocked, agonised I would myself as A. perhaps in the street, with no idea of where I was going fortunate if I found myself alone for if I was carrying on a conversation I knew nothing of what it had, been. . . . Often it happened that I came to myself at a social gathering—a dinner perhaps to find I had been taking wine (a thing I as A. felt bound not to do, and) what to me was most shocking, smoking a cigarette."

She often woke in the morning as A., to find notes she had written to herself in the night as B. B. had no patience with A.'s scruples and morbid ideas, and she actually enjoyed doing things as B., which she knew would shock or annoy herself as A.

"I am not, and never have been for one moment, insane though as A. I used to fear I might be." As to her restoration to her normal state "I was hypnotised and woke up myself with a feeling of strength and self poise to which I had long been a stranger. There were no blanks in my memory. I remembered everything.

THE ADVENT OF THE TELEWRITER.

Latest Addition to the Means of Rapid Communication.

Everybody who knows the necessity of rapid and facile communication—and who in these days is ignorant of it?—will be interested in the advent of the Telewriter. As the name suggests, it is an instrument that writes afar off ; and it does not merely write as a "tape" machine, but offers the recipient to actual and unmistakable autograph of his correspondent. If, instead of the autograph, it is desired to transmit a bill of lading mark, a drawing, or a map, the Telewriter is equally serviceable. The man who uses it can write his letters quicker than by telegraph, and this without leaving his desk. An ordinary pencil, writing on ordinary paper produces an extraordinary result. If there are sceptics they may resolve their doubts at the Telewriter showrooms, Craig's-court House, Charingcross or at the temporary City showroom at 4, Royal Exchange-buildings. At either of these centres the scepticism of visitors is made to vanish almost (but not quite) as quickly as the telewrite messages are made to fly to their destined goal.

Naturally, a secret, rapid, facile, and secure mode of communication such as this, opening up a new realm of achievement in the science of transmission, commands a huge area of usefulness. Its utility—nay, its necessity—in financial affairs is demonstrated by the description of its nature and capacity, without a word of recommendation added. And, as a matter of fact, the Telewriter to have a national vogue, because it is of nation importance. After 1911 (when the National Telephone licenses expire) it will be the only licensed system under which telewritten or telephoni messages can be transmitted. Of course, it does not supersede, but supplements, the telephone So large an addition to the facilities communication, however, must necessarily portend an immense augmentation of messages For this reason the Telewriter will have its own exchanges, as well as its share of the others. There will be Telewriter exchanges,with telephones attached, all over the country. The Telewriter will transmit everything that is capable of expression any written language, or by any aggregation of visible signs. Parliamentary, sporting, Stock Exchange, and general news will be merely an item in its vast service. The transmission of messages sent to the Post Office for further dispatch as telegrams will be another item. But to sketch even in the rearest outline the potentialities of a service which offers as vast an advance upon the telephone as the telephone itself was upon the pedestrian messenger would be a task that required a treatise on transmission, and no small treatise at that. The intelligent reader who has seen the telephone and the telegraph grow, under his own eyes, to their present gigantic proportions as social and business influences may rely upon his own robust mentality for a picture of the transformation which is going to be wrought by an instrument like the Telewriter that flings a private letter from London to Carlisle with more than the speed of the wind.

Little wonder is it that applications of the inestimation of the Telewriter are pouring in upon the responsible for its organisation. They don't care a The orders come in without it; therefore why should they ? Here, for instance, are some of the people who have discovered the Telewriter:—

Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, Limited.
" Debenham and Co.
" National Debt Commissioners.
" London and Paris Exchange, Ltd.
" John Barker and Co, Limited.
" Basil Montgomery, Fitzgerald & Co.
" L. Rosenheim and Sons.
" Dickins and Jones, Limited.
" Blades, East and Blades.
" Christopher and Co.
" Whitehead and Chown.
" Thurston and Co, Limited.
" Robinson and Cleaver.
" Madame Tussauds.
" Japhet and Co.
" A. Ruffer and Sons.
" The General Electric Company, Limited.
" Barroughes and Watts, Limited.
" J. and A. Friedlander.
" Haes and Sons.
" London and Johannesburg Trust Company Limited.
" Sperling and Co.
" Cox and Co., Bankers.
" Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd.

These people are much too serious to trouble the Telewriter if it were a mere experiment, less to send cheques for rentals. But they know vast and varied usefulness. They know for instance that the versatile Mr. D. S. Windell, robbed the London and South-Western Bank at this moment be engaged in penal servitude Telewriter had been installed at the branches he visited, while the notes that he obtained still stand to the credit of the bank.

But there is no need to say more. The Telewriter is an achievement that needs no embroidery; in an age of unprecedented scientific fertility stands out with all the brilliance of the almost prodigal in its potentialities of utility development. Best of all, it is entirely British invented, developed, and carried right up to present summit level of reliability within a few yards of the Bank of England. And if the writer itself is a masterpiece of English inventive skill, its reception is going to be a triumph English appreciation. Your energetic Englishman knows a good thing when he sees, it and knows better still when he has used it. That is why recognised the Telewriter ; that is why it has instantaneous popularity wherever it is tested.

THE COST OF LORD ROBERTS' SCHEME.

IT is to be regretted that when Lord is stated in the House of Lords on the 23rd Nov that we required an efficient citizen army million men he did not give a few details, and it perfectly clear that such a force must be stood to mean the total of the men actually tinuous training and the reserve of such an army which would be called to arms on mobilisation says the "Brood Arrow." Needless to say Lord, on behalf of the Government, promptly attempted to make out that the proposal of Lord would involve the expenditure of £20,000,000 and above the amount of the present Estimates. It was Mr. Arnold-Forster however who finally startedthis fallacy with regard to our rejection of conscription of some sort, and Lorde apparently thought that Mr. Arnold Forsterfetched calculations will be a sound reply to Roberts' suggestions. Now if we started in army with compulsory training for, say six every young man of twenty who was fit for service, 100,000 recruits could be trained for at a cost not exceeding £5,000,000, which cover all expenses connected with a soldier French or German soldier with the colony costs £42 annually, and it is needless to say our citizen soldiers while undergoing this compulsory training would not receive anything like the rate which our receive seeing that the latter has to be abroad in time of peace. Indeed, the Coal conscript gets no pay at all, but only a few pence at intervals by way of pocket, and in the German Army the magnificent tenpence is doled out to the private this a month. In nine or ten years' time, on the lines, we would have a vast reserve of soldiers who had undergone a year's early training and afterwards remained in the until they were at least thirty years of age,

case, after making deductions for the Regular army, the Navy, the mercantile marine, and allowing for recognised exemptions and the large number of medical rejections there would only be about 220,000 young men annually left of those who had reached the age of twenty from which to draw an annual supply of 100,000 recruits for the citizen army. Needless to say, Mr. Haldane took the opportunity of stating on the 26th November at the City Liberal Club that Lord Roberts's idea of a citizen army a million strong would add £20,000,000 to the Army Estimates. No one knew better than Mr. Haldane that he was consciously and deliberately misleading his audience, and that the actual cost of a year's training for nearly as many young men of twenty as we could get, after the deductions previously mentioned had been made,would only amount to about £5,000,000. Indeed, £20,000,000 would cover the expense of maintaining 500,000 men for a whole year with the colours. We are sorry that Lord Roberts gave Mr Haldane and Lord Crewe an opportunity of twisting his statement into the wrong shape, which is a way some politicians have. The French "active" Army with the colours is barely 600,000 men, over 300,000 conscripts being taken annually, and the German "active" Army is only a little over the above figure. The French however have nearly 2,000,000 in their first Reserve, and with other categories of Reservists can mobilise quite 3,500,000 men, while the German Army can be raised to 4,000,000 on complete mobilisation taking place. About £24,000,000 covers the expense of the upkeep of Germany's "active" Army at about £40 per man, while the British Regular soldier costs quite £100 annually. Of the German Army Estimates, amounting from £32,000,000 to £33,000,000, £8,000,000 or £9,000,000 go towards the cost of the vast amount of war "materiel" which it is necessary to maintain in case the army should be mobilised for war. Needless to say when a soldier with the colours is stated to cost so much annually,the amount is understood to cover the cost of his food, clothing, barrack accommodation, arms and accoutrement, etc., and in the case of the British soldier eight or ten shillings in hard cash every week. On the other hand in calculating the cost of the German private annually, his pocket money of about half a crown a month is not a large item to be defrayed by the State. If, therefore, the relations of the conscript soldier cannot give him a small allowance his lot is not a very happy one during his two years' military service.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Dec, on 141-14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	23,000	....	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	163	....	198
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,31,934	4,01,789	3,101	5,36,124
Total for 24 weeks	1,36,934	4,24,089	3,101	5,64,124
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,854	20,870	123	27,867
Per mile of Ry. do.	44	147	1	197
Total to corresp date do.	1,58,240	4,94,560	5,268	6,58,068
Increase for the week				Rs. 193
Decrease to date				Rs. 93,944

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec on 1728 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	700	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	29	40	....	69
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8,886	4,900	32	13,818
Total for 24 weeks	9,386	5,630	32	15,018
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	401	4	782
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	23	....	45
Total to corresponding date do.	10,148	6,918	44	17,110
Increase for the week				Rs. 418
Decrease to date				Rs. 2,092.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	30	12	30 p.m.	0	43
Suez	30	2	5 p.m.	0	43

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (25-12-08.)

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,982, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,713. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 34,855, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 41.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,056, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,414. The total earnings from 1st January to 7th November, 1908, were Rs. 78,619, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 911.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th December, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 42,058 mds. and Rs. 30,201 in the earnings.

BY THE WAY.

THE DANGERS OF SODA WATER.

Last year attention was drawn by the Press to the consternation created among the Parisian public by a report on the bacteriological examination of various table waters, which showed that a large number of them were extremely impure, and contained a relatively much larger proportion of micro-organisms than ordinary tap-water.

London has recently suffered a similar rude awakening. Dr. William Collingridge, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, has published a report on the bacteriological examination of soda waters, which shows a similar state of things to that discovered in Paris. Dr. E. E. Klein, who carried out the bacteriological investigations, finds that of 36 samples examined, only 27 per cent. were pure and 52 per cent. were impure, while the rest he designates as "fairly pure." Inspection of the factories showed that contamination was due to imperfections in the bottlewashing and also to improper storage of water in wooden tanks. It is satisfactory to learn at the same time that a large proportion of the factories have undertaken to carry out the proposed alternations.

RADIO-ACTIVITY EVERYWHERE.

Researches now lead absolutely to the conclusion that radioactivity is not confined to the so-called radioactive elements, radium, uranium, thorium and others, but is a general property of matter. Not only are the heavier metals, such as lead, zinc, silver, but various other substances, namely, aluminium, copper, tin-foil, air from soil, spray at the foot of waterfalls, mud, tap water, petroleum, freshly-fallen rain and snow, metal surfaces on which light waves of short wave length impinge, and flames, have all been found to give off a penetrating radiation. It seems probable that radioactivity is a general property of matter. Results already obtained demonstrate conclusively that it is a factor in the normal environment of living things, and its effect on the life processes of plants becomes, therefore, a matter of incomparable interest and importance.

TWO NEW BRITISH EXPORTS.

Amid the depression occasioned by declining trade returns there comes a refreshing report from Covent Garden that Australia—forgetting her calamitous rabbits—has commenced to import British newts and sticklebacks. Our newts seem harmless enough, though at the Antipodes, where our watercress has become a tree, they may grow into "great dragons of the prime." But the stickleback would never be awarded a prize for good behaviour by his fellow-fish, among whom he swims about feeling sorry that there are only Ten Commandments for him to break. He wrecks the public peace both directly and indirectly. It will be remembered that a dispute about the North London habitat of this quarrelsome little creature first disturbed the harmony of the Pickwick Club.

SHAKESPEARE'S ADMISSION.

Those to whom the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy appeals will find something to interest them in Mr. John Lobb's latest book, "The Busy Life Beyond Death," just issued, and illustrated by spirit photography. Mr. Lobb tells that during the preparation of the work he had "frequent talks" with Shakespeare, and he adds: Perhaps I may repeat here what I have said elsewhere—Shakespeare has frankly and feely admitted his indebtedness to Bacon and others, and that it was an utter impossibility from his own knowledge to have produced the numerous plays bearing his name. . . . This should settle the question. It is always well to go to the fountain-head for your information.

SCOTLAND'S GREATEST HYMN-WRITER.

The Rev. H. Smith, in the Sunday "at Home," reminds us that it is now almost twenty years since Dr. Horatius Bonar, Scotland's greatest hymn-writer, died. No memoir of him has ever been published, as he himself gave instructions to that effect. His hymns have had an extraordinary popularity in all churches. The Doctor used to tell a story in relation to an old lady belonging to a church different from his, and who was a lover of his hymns. Being told one day by a member of his congregation that Bonar was a living hymn-writer, she exclaimed, "What! is Bonar still alive? I always understood that he was a mediæval saint."

"TOO TIDY."

Professor Fritz Koch, of the Lake Geneva School, has lately visited the United States, and has been telling American parents and teachers that they try to make their children too tidy. "Cleanliness is a virtue not demanded from the factory hand while at work, but children while at play are constantly reprimanded because of their dirty hands, spots on their clothes," &c. This insistence on outward decorum interfers with the "intense, wild play" which is natural to them. "Real boys and girls," says Professor Koch, "are rovers in field and forest, in alleys and dangerous places." And they should be allowed to have their fling.

TOBACCO-SMOKING AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Accurate statistics have been drawn up by the Henry Phipps Institute on the relations between the use of tobacco and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The figures are so far available only for one year, but the "Hospital" points out, they are already instructive. Altogether there were 443 male patients during the year, and of these 322 used tobacco in one form or another; 119 did not use tobacco at all, and in the remaining two no record was made upon the question. The disease was improved or arrested in 38 per cent. of those who used tobacco and in 47 per cent. of those who did not use it, while 62 per cent. of the tobacco-users did unfavourably against 53 per cent. of the others. The preponderance seems sufficient to disprove the claim which has been made that tobacco is a preventive of tuberculosis implantation.

GREAT RAILWAY MEN IN AMERICA.

Nearly all the great railway men in the United States have risen from humble beginnings. From a list in "Maclure's Magazine" we learn that James J. Hill started his career as a stevedore in the docks at St. Paul. James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania, began working upon railroads as a rodman. Oscar O. Murray, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, was originally a ticket agent. Charles E. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, began as a clerk in the cashier's office, George F. Baer, of the Reading, was originally a printer. Sir William C. Van Horne, one of the creators of the Canadian Pacific, and Marvin Hughitt, president of the North-Western, both entered the railroad business as telegraph operators. George B. Harris, of the Burlington, was an office-boy; Frederick D. Underwood, of the Erie, was a brakeman; and William H. Newman, president of the New York Central and all the Vanderbilt lines, was originally a station agent.

LORD NINIAN CRICHTON-STUART, prospective Unionist candidate for Cardiff, and younger brother of Lord Bute, has presented to the Rothesay Museum a collection of several hundred beetles which he caught and mounted himself.

THE LADIES' CORNER

PARIS FASHIONS.

Coming fashions, as a rule, cast their shadows before; but a big exception has come upon us this season in the matter of sleeves. Without warning or transition of any sort the fairly full short sleeve was abandoned and the plain tight sleeve taken on—even in London, where there is generally a pause before adopting a new style, the tight sleeve just came and conquered. Rarely in the annals of fashion has there been such a quick-change scene—this hour everything that was full, shapeless and kimonofied; the next, every trace of fussines gone. For the light of purse such bewildering transformation brings dismay; anxious hours are spent over frocks too good to be thrown away, and violent efforts are made to stand at the halfway house of compromise. Sometimes, let it be confessed, with a fair share of success for fashion has been amenable in regard to materials, and many a bodice with hopelessly short and fluffy sleeves can be made wearable with long-gathered sleeves of chiffon net or lace. So tight, indeed, is the newest sleeve that it must be made in the softest and most pliable of material, or it could not be worn at all. Sleeves however, so moulded from shoulder to wrist as hardly to permit the bending of the elbow, are naturally confined to those who follow la mode to its extremest length. Still a tight sleeve, and a very tight sleeve, is an edict that must be obeyed.

SILK AND VELVET.

I find a considerable amount of perplexity existing as to the materials which ought to be employed. It will be good news for the economical that silk and velvet are the very newest things for sleeves, while a plain cloth sleeve matching the main features of the gown is very much seen. One frock showing all the prevailing ideas of the moment was in palm green velvet, the skirt cut high to reach just under the bust with the no-waist conveyed by several tiny pleats being made at one side, and causing a draped effect where the waist ought to be. The upper part of the bodice was in green soutache and silk embroidery laid over cream mousseline de soie, it opened in a V at the neck to show the inevitable cream tulle vest and high-boned collar. The top of the collar was finished with a tiny band of green soutache and some fancy stitching. The sleeves without crease or wrinkle were of velvet—this frock was one of the few among the models of the day which might be worn by a woman who has left slimness behind. Another frock of copper colour cashmere had the sleeves of the same material. Here the note of black, which nearly always accompanies the autumn tints, was given by a black satin sash swathed high round the bodice and falling in tasselled ends on one side, the abruptness of such a mass of black was broken by draperies of the cashmere.

DEAR SIMPLICITY!

For vests and guimpes a pretty fancy is putting net over a thickly flowered lace—this gives a softness and indefiniteness of outline while still showing up the pattern distinctly. A white silk lace covered with black net made a most delightful guimpe to a frock of black satin. The rage for bizarre coloured embroideries and trimmings has exhausted itself and quieter tones everywhere prevail. In fact, after orgie of eccentricity and ostentation, beauty and harmony rule in the dress world. Never were frocks prettier or daintier; never, need it be added—dearer! The simple frock is the ideal of the moment, but its simplicity wants such skilful cutting, such rich materials and such beautiful trimming that male relatives generally may be warned against encomiums on the graceful, clinging simple gowns of their women folk until after they have seen the bills. In the matter of evening wear there is a slight change in the form of the "decollete." It goes without saying that with Directoire and Empire styles the bodice is cut very low, but the fashion of the pointed back which went to such extremes last year is over. Most of the new gowns are exactly the same height front and back, all the bodices are worn over the shoulders a little, outlining them well but not after the second Empire cut which was sought to be revived. The sleeves reach half way to the elbow and are unlined and without the slightest fulness.

THE "GREEN PERIL."

On April 28, 1905, a peasant named Lanfray, living in the little village of Cummugny, in the canton of Wallis, maddened by absinthe, murdered his wife and two little daughters, aged two years and eight months respectively. Thereupon he tried to commit suicide, but succeeded only in wounding himself. The echoes of the terrible crime rang through the whole country. In Commugny every one was aghast, and felt that the whole of that respectable and quiet little village was disgraced by the deed. Two days later the inhabitants were summoned by the local authorities to a public meeting. All agreed that something must be done, and all agreed in putting the blame on absinthe. It was resolved to address a petition to the Great Council, the parliament of the canton, and demand the prohibition of the sale of absinthe by retail. In less than two months this petition of the inhabitants of Commugny was supported by 83,000 signatures in a district of barely 300,000 inhabitants. The Council passed the required law on May 18, 1906. In opposition to this the innkeepers and distillers of absinthe pressed for a popular vote. This took place on September 23, 1906, and a majority of 7,000 votes was cast for the prohibition of absinthe. The distillers took another and final step by appealing to the Federal Government who rejected their petition.

At the same time the Great Council of the canton of Geneva was requested by a petition supported by 30,000 signatures to forbid the retailling of absinthe, and passed a law to that effect.

This was the beginning of the active anti-absinthe campaign in Switzerland, Prof. R. Hercod, who has been the leader of the movement, tells us in the December "International." The matter thereafter progressed rapidly. On August 1, 1906, a general petition for the sale and manufacture of absinthe was formulated, and on July 5 in the present year, the people of Switzerland had to decide by vote whether the manufacture, import and sale of absinthe should be forbidden within the Federal State. The affirmative was supported by 241,078 votes to 138,669, and the new law will come into force on July 5, 1910.

TWELVE acres of land ar Pakefield, near Lowestoft, and fourteen houses three shops, and twenty-five cottages have swallowed up by the sea during the past six years. Mr. John Burns has promised to consider the question of granting £10,000 to the district for the erection of defence works.

THE "Bolletino delle Finanze," says a telegram to the "Echo de Paris," from Rome, announces that the Italian Government intends to issue a loan of £60,000,000 to provide for new military armaments, as well as for the necessary reorganisation of the State railways.

MEN AND MATTERS.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S OPTIMISM.

Sir Edward Elgar, our greatest composer, whose latest symphony has met with such praise from the critics, is nothing if not an optimist, and some time ago he gave some good advice to an audience of musicians. "Above all," he said, "let us be cheerful. Good music need not be dull. I know it is an old problem whether a dog howls because he is happy or miserable, but anyway he looks miserable, and too many English people look miserable when they sing. One of the joys of travelling in Italy is that the Italian, whether singing while driving a mule or treading out the wine, looks happy. That is one of the things those Southern nations get which we don't always get here."

GOLF AND CHEMISTRY.

It would be difficult to imagine a man less like the usual type of musician than Sir Edward Elgar. Indeed, he has a special hatred for the long-haired, low-collared, large-tied variety of musical genius and he himself is in appearance a typical English man or a genial country esquire. It is related that Sir Edward was very vexed with a certain sculpter who once depicted him in marble wearing a low "byronic" collar and an "artistic" tie. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the famous composer finds his chief recreations in golf and scientific kite-flying. He is also fond of science and spend a good deal of his time in studying chemistry.

A DISCIPLE OF COMTE.

There are few more interesting personalities among the list of well-known people who have recently come forward as opponents of Women's Suffrage than Mr. Frederick Harrison, the veteran Positivist and man of letters. Barrister, historian, philosopher, publicist, he has achieved fame in many ways, and is generally regarded as one of the most brilliant thinkers of the day. Mr. Harrison is certainly the leading exponent of the philosophy of Comte in this country—probably in the world—and, unlike many so-called reformers, his sincerity and enthusiasm are unbounded. Although he is over seventy, he is still as active and well as many men half his age. Mr. Harrison's "rules of life" are worth recording for the benefit of mankind. They are as follows: Touch not tobacco, spirits, nor any unclean thing. Rise from every meal with an appetite. Walk daily for two hours. Sleep nightly for seven hours. Reverence all to whom reverence is due. Be content with what you have.

THE SMOKING HABIT.

Mr. Harrison's hatred of tobacco is curious, considering that most thinkers and literary men have been greatly addicted to its use. But of all bad things in a sadly imperfect world, Mr. Harrison probably awards the palm of badness to the seductive weed. He regards smoking as "a beastly disease, to be shunned on grounds moral, social, esthetic, and medical" and if he has one other horror besides the smoker, it is the man or woman who spends his or her time in gambling at cards in a stuffy drawing-room.

A STRENUOUS PHILANTHROPIST.

One of the most strenuous workers alive to-day is the Rev. Wilson Carlile, the head and founder of the Church Army, who caused a great deal of interest the other day by his remarks on the use of advertisement for religious purposes. Mr. Carlile has a wonderful knack of appealing to the various temperaments of the people and his sermons are among the most original and convincing that were ever preached. One day he preached on "Holbein's Great Swim" and nearly every week he has some subject for his congregation which has not only a strong moral to be drawn from it but which is of great topical interest also. "The men Mr. Carlile cannot convert must be hopeless indeed," is a favourite saying among his "flock," and the conversion standing to the popular clergyman's credit can be numbered by the hundreds.

FROM BUSINESS TO THE CHURCH.

Formerly Mr. Carlile was in business in the City, and he is a firm believer in the value of a commercial training for the clergy. In his younger days he had little idea of becoming a minister, but he always had a tender spot in his heart for the poor and the ailing, and the time came when he could no longer refrain from trying to help the needy, and he began to work as a layman evangelist. Later on, he became an ordained minister in the Church of England, and not long afterwards he began his great life's work of starting the Church Army, which has brought hope and comfort into the lives of so many thousands. During his business career, Mr. Carlile had some exciting experiences, for he was sent by his firm to Paris, where he saw some of the terrible doings of the Communists, and a good deal of the Franco-German war. To show the almost hopless state of some men's characters, Mr. Carlile tells the following little story: He once approached a certain hoary old sinner, and asked him what was the best day's work he could remember. "The King's Coronation day, sir," replied the man, without a moment's hesitation. "I pinched thirty-two gold watches on that day, sir."

J. M. BARRIE—DRAMATIC CRITIC.

Everyone knows Mr. Barrie as a playwright. The present generation, however, that crowds to the Duke of York's to see "What Every Woman Knows," may not know that Mr. Barrie was at one time a critic of other people's plays. I remember that the review in the "Speaker" of Mr. Jone's play, "The Dancing Girl," which Mr. Tree produced at the Haymarket with Miss Julia Neilson in the titular part, was signed "J. M. B." Some years before that time, however, Mr. Barrie used to write about the theatre for a periodical called "Time." Mr. Barrie sat in the pit, and his comments on plays and often on playgoers were full of his characteristic humour. Especially good was his mild fun at the expense of his neighbours who professed to know all about the private relationships of players. Mr. Barrie, by the way, had even then written a play. It must have been about that time that along with Mr. Marriott Watson, he wrote a play round the life of Richard Savage, the unfortunate poet for whom Johnson had what Boswell thought a strange "partiality." One of the most familiar things in that delectable book is the story which Johnson told to Reynolds that one night in particular, when Savage and he walked round St. James's Square for want of lodging, they "resolved they would stand by their country." This Barrie-Watson piece was played at some matinees at the Criterion Theatre. It was Mr. Barrie's first play.

MISS VIOLA TREE.

Miss Viola Tree, Mr. Beerbohm Tree's clever daughter, who recently made her debut in opera, is another striking example of the power of heredity. From her father she inherits a wonderful dramatic gift, and her vocal powers are no doubt derived from her mother, whose singing as the boy Lucius in "Julius Cæsar" will be remembered by most playgoers. Miss Tree is immensely popular in society, and was much admired by the late Queen Victoria. One of the young actress's earliest recollections is that of going to Balmoral with her parents when she saw her late Majesty. The child was warned that she must not shake hands with the Queen, but when she saw her Majesty she quite forgot the rules of Court etiquette, and, grasping the Queen's hand, shook it heartily.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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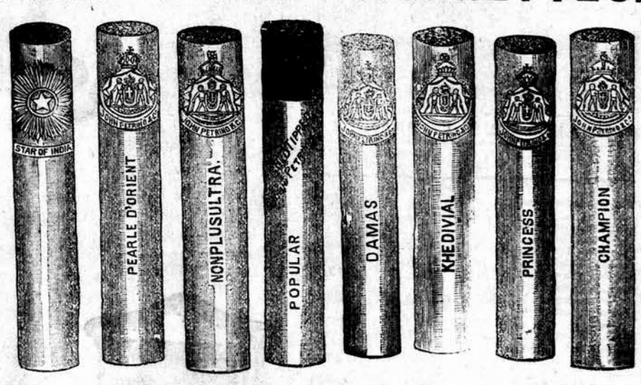

Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra	... „ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial	... „ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion	... „ 1-8

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The Ideal Food for all ages.

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Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

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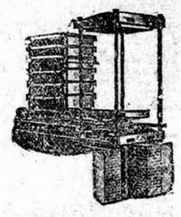

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MY LOVELY TOILET KESHRANJAN.

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For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

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Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Rs. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage 5. As.

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HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk or the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
For the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

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Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

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To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.

I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 13/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 13/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/8	3/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16	3/16	
do. in New York ...	50 1/8	2-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1-2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 3/4		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by covering purchases.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,50,00,000.
Rs. 43,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 55,70,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 15,50,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 1,14,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 38 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 33 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 28,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 6,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. ..... were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 35,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 33 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 33 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..... Rs. 1,26,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs.1,20,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 12,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ...Steady with moderate demand
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200 ,,
Imports ... ...55,750 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ...4·99unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·82	4·80	4·78	4·77	4·77
+02	+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·69	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	

New York:—
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 40,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 24,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... 46,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 9,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·20—10

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·80+08 — Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. do. May 8·88 —02

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—8 7/8+ 1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·87 —02
Do. do. May 8·98 unchgd
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 1/2 May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed:—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5s. 1½d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Gold Bullions	4,91,520	London	National Bank
275 Bars Silver...	4,69,987	do	Chartered Bank
84 do do	1,45,523	do	International Bank
3 Bundle Rs.....	5,000	Bussreh	
2 do do	4,000	Linga	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,500	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,060		
1 Bundle Rs	1,500	Gabzain	
4 Bundles Sovs.	4,500	Bussreh	Sundry Importers
Rupees	6,060		
1 Box Sovs	51,000	London	Hongkong Bank
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,000	Gabzain	M E H A Gafor
5 Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Abass	G Alsaul
3 Box Rs	2,000	Bahrein	Standard Oil Co. of New York

COTTON.

Market Report:—
Late last night good M. G. Broach advanced to Rs. 224½. This morning the market opened steady at last evening's closing quotations, but later in the day good Broach declined to Rs. 222½. There has been again a fair demand in the bazzar, but exporters are doing little for forward delivery. Closing rates are as under the market being easier.
The demand for ready cotton continues both by shippers and mills, and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	223	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	2.11-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	204	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	193	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandelah	176 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	176-80	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	179	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	,,

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 55,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·80	4·78	4·76	4·76
unchgd.	—01	—02	—01
Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·76	4·74	4·76	4·76	4·68
—01	—02	—02	—01	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with more enquiry.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... ,, 7 12 6 R. T.
Rapeseed:—
Is also steady with a better demand.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... ,, 7 11 0 R. T.
Gingellyseed:—
The market is firm with a good demand.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 46 0 0
Mimbara ... ... ,, 47 0 0
Poppyseed:—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 6 0
Tone—Steady.
Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Steady.
Mowraseed:—
Tone—Steady. ... ... Rs. 6 10 0
Groundnuts—
Jan-Feb. ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady, good demand.
Wheat:—
White Delhi, April-May... ... Rs. 5 6 6
Tone—Firm.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	11,682 bales.
Wheat	...	15,696 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,072 ,,
Rapeseed	...	61 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	7,169 ,,
Poppyseed	...	58 ,,
Groundnuts	...	869 ,,
Castorseed	...	2,730 ,,
Rice	...	8,615 ,,
Myrabollams	...	4,341 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	...	35,745 ,,
Mowrasseed... ...	...	95 ,,
Gram	...	1,317 ,,
Jowrar	...	600 ,,
Maize	...	398 ,,

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 19th Dec, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Dec. 08 ...				
G I P Ry Section	1606·63	14,63,590	1,7308,148	1,84,71,738
I M P system ...	1177·63	2,03,430	42,08,061	44,11,491
A D C Ry	125·99	25,772	5,16,217	5,41,989
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	13·31	221	4,702	5,024
Total....	2923·45	13,93,703	221,37,129	2,35,30,832
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st Dec. 07 ...				
G I P R Section...	1568·75	12,26,507	185,69,031	1,97,88,538
I M P system....	1175·84	2,47,446	52,13,105	54,60,553
A D C Ry ...	126·99	32,098	6,37,579	6,69,677
Total....	2870·38	15,06,053	244,12,715	2,59,18,768
Increase or Decrease (G I P R...		+ 37·76	— 62,917	—1,53,883	—13,16,690
I M P....		+ 1·78	— 44,026	—1,05 044	—10,49,079
A D C Ry		—	— 6 328	— 21,362	— 27,688
Baran-Kotah Ry		+ 13·31	+ 221	+ 4,702	+ 5,024

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th December 08 804·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the Week ...	1,56,000	2,40,000	4,000	4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	212	476	8	797
For previous 23 weeks of half year ...	32,14,651	36,27,180	25,544	69,97,363
Total for 24 weeks ...	33,72,651	39,27,168	29,544	73,30,363
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,87,208	2,44,394	2,976	4,34,578
Per mile of Ry. do...	271	485	6	862
Total to corresponding date do. ...	33,20,856	45,31,061	96,497	79,48,434

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 32 578
Do to date ..... Rs. 6,18,071

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,45,000	2,70,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	152	4	238
For previous 23 weeks of half year ...	30,53,224	43,40,901	1,48,744	81,47,922
Total for 24 weeks ...	32,03,224	46,10,904	1,55,744	85,69,032
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,67,946	3,18,974	7,965	4,95,885
Per mile of Ry do.	95	179	5	279
Total to corresp. date do.	42 27,913	67,14,535	1,63,981	11,158,029

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 70, 85
Do to date ..... ,, 22,88,997

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	2,000	2,500	30	4,530
Or per mile of Railway...	14	18	...	33
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	55,923	37,239	821	93,983
Total for 24 weeks ...	57,923	39,839	851	98,613
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year ...	1,447	1,313	42	2,802
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	14	12	...	26
Total to corresp. date do.	38,405	24,469	1,065	60,939

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,538
Do. to date ..... Rs. 37,674

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	50	1½ p. c.	1,487½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,530
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	3 ,,	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£15½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. o.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 14
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	622½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	352½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c.17½	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	{ O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 7
	{ D. 30	60	...	
	{ P. 150	40	2dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	11½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	200	50	342
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,670
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	90	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	790
Crescent	100	100	5	113½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,090
David	250	250	20	447½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250	.....	270
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divd 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divd 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackund ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	820
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	2,000	1,00	150	3,375
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	2174
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divd 50	940
Sassoon Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	20	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,425
Sun	250	150	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	1071
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	1021
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Mamaee Mannfg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 6474
New Revar	500	500	40	4574
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad—Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amreyar Paity	100	100	5 ,,	120
Patti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	4224
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 106

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

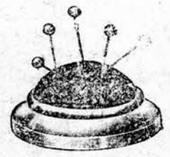
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

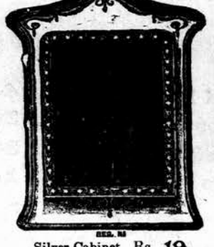
Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 3...

Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.D.V. ,, 5.

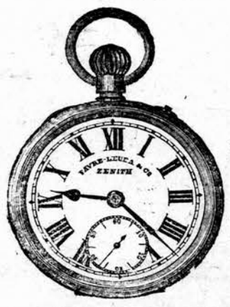
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. ,, 35 to 60
Nickel..... ,, 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE FEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1814.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the unnatural power of life, imparting energy vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary—the aged and infirm—the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All suffered from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, when a daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy fits, and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervousness, wasting, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inconsistency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sore Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government stamp, with the words, "WILLIAM DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse all spurious imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the most common of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and kindred melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Pembroke, 24 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C., or Proprietor of the Goods for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen boxes of letters from all parts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any address on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers, at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Made entirely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cranks Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest Improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted to each District. Large profits easily secured. Write for Art Catalogues and our special Offer on Sample machine.

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PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.

DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT, LTD. BRIDPORT.

SAFES

If you are thinking of purchasing a safe, buy a

MILNER.

The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colon

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, December 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Linga," with His Excellency the Governor, Miss Clarke, and the Gubernatorial party arrived in Vijiadurg harbour at 7 a.m. on Monday last. His Excellency with Miss Clarke went to see the Fort of Vijiadurg, Angria's old dock and the East India Company's anchor, and returned to the steamer at sundown. Shrimant Mr. Babasahib Dhulap, the descendant of the old Admiral Dhulap, called on His Excellency. The party went a shikaring. Mr. Greer, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, S. D., and Mr. Wallinger the District Superintendent of Ratnagiri, were with the party. The steamer started from Vijiadurg at 8 a. m. yesterday and reached the harbour at Ratnagiri at 10-30 a. m. Soon after the steamer anchored in the harbour. Mr. Maconochie went on board the steamer and returned after half an hour. And he again went on board the steamer with a very limited party whose names have already been sent to you by wire.

These gentlemen were received on the steamer by the Private Secretary, Mr. Robertson, and His Excellency was pleased to see every one of them separately.

Ratnagiri water-works, the burning question of the present day here, were talked about and His Excellency seems to be impressed with the idea of taking over works under Government care, of course after ng off the debts incurred by the Districts l Board for this purpose and saddled on the l Muncipality with the said works. These debts amount to Rs. 45,000 exclusive of a sum of over 50,000 paid by the Municipility for interest on the said loan with very little income from these works, the rates of interest being from 5 to 6 1-2 per cent. per annum. The Local Municipality is quite tired of maintaining this white elephant as they call it and unless it is taken off their hands no necessary reforms such as good roads, good school-houses and lighting could be made. His Excellency was pleased to make enquiries about the injuriousness of toddy drawn from cocoanuts, etc., and also inquired if mhowra flower liquor could be introduced into the District. In connection with this subject the popular opinion is that more than 50,000 people would be out of employment and that mhowra liquor is more injurious than liquor made from toddy or madi as they call it here. Enquiries were also made if Temperance Committees would be formed here and it was also assured that the Local Municipality would be well representend on thatCommittee. Very minute enquiries were made about the condition of the Mahomedan population in the town and also about their newly-established Anjuman Islam. Enquiries were also made about this year's crops and the general condition of people and their trades, and if the general trade of the town would be improved, if the communication between Kolhapur and Ratnagiri would be made by railway or motor cars, and it is believed that motor service between Kolhapur and Ratnagiri would be soon introduced now that the necessary bridges between the two stations are nearly built. Inquiries were also made into the condition of fisherman here who are generally Mahomedans. On the whole His Excellency seemed to very be sympathetic and every gentleman was highly pleased with the treatment accorded to him. All the gentlemen, except the Collector, returned at about 2 p.m. by the steam launch that had conveyed them to the steamer. The long-contemplated pier at the Ratnagiri harbour was also a topic of the conversation with His Excellency, and it is generally believed that all the reforms referred to above will be effected sooner if Mr. Maconochie, popular Collector, remains in charge of the trict for some time. His Excellency with Miss rke and the party landed at about 3-30 p. m. d went direct to the School of Industry in tor cars specially brought from Kolhapur. His cellency went almost to every department of School, i.e., carpentry, weaving, smithing, the awing class, the show-room as well as to the rnacular branch of the School. Mr. Dubal, the rgetic Superintendent of the School was with Excellency and showed everything to him. Excellency, Miss Clarke and the whole party med to be pleased with everything, which is very litable to Mr. Dubal. The Governor and the party nce went to the Collector's bungalow and passed European Club House in their way. His Majesty ex-King of Burma called on His Excellency at the Collector's bungalow and the visit was duly returned. The Governor and the party then went up the hill o take a view of the new palace that is going to be uilt for his Majesty the ex-King of Burma.

His Excellency then visited the Lunatic sylum and the Civil Hospital and went to the atnagiri Fort. Miss Clarke went up the ascent in he Fort in a palanquin, specially brought for er from the Chief of Vishalgarh, who had ent the palanquins and bearers in time at the equest of the Collector, Mr. Maconochie, who eems to have done his very best for the comfort His Excellency and Miss Clarke. At the time returning to the steamer the motors were purposely conducted very slowly, while they passed hrough crowds of people who had assembled to see heir Governor and Miss Clarke. His Excellency lso could see the general state of people because he motors were going rather slowly. The Governor nd the party came down the Fort at sundown and ent to the steamer soon after. The "Linga" started r Janjira at 11 p.m.

DELHI.

An entertainment in the form of a "cafe chantant," h has for some weeks been looked forward by the music-loving inhabitants of Delhi, took ace in the Town Hall and came fully up to, if it d not exceed, the most sanguine expectations. he concert was in aid of the organist and was got p and managed by our Chaplain, the Rev. A. P. G. aunsell, and Mrs. Maunsell. The interval beween the two parts into which the concert was vided allowed the audience an opportunity of rtaking of light refreshments which were proded at the expense of some of the leading ladies the station and dispensed under the supervision Mrs. Reid, by a bevy of young ladies who made harming waitresses in dainty caps and aprons, and re untiring in their efforts to supply all present h delicacies. The fine old hall with its splendid ntings and portraits of our great rulers of the t was brightly lit up, the platform at one end ng tastefully decorated with banners, greens, and wers to form a stage on which was placed the no. Small tables and comfortable chairs were iably grouped about the room (which is a large) the back seats only being arranged in rows in rmal manner. The quintettes in which Mrs. e (Violin) Miss Aide (Cello) Captain Brown olin) Mr. Martineau (Biano) took part, left little be desired. They were splendid. No A 15 trio Mrs. and the Misses Aide was sweetly rendered also Miss Grey's song which captured the reciation of the house. Fraulein Rubis song ith violin accompaniment by Miss Aide) was armonious and drew a spontaneous and served encore to which the singer responded ith another German melody, Miss Weston's song Roses" was sung with feeling and expression and vociferously encored. The songs sung by the gentlemen were all fully done justice to, and the banjo solos by Mr. Engel were spirited. Two of the songs (Mr. F. Linsdell) were in character. These were amusing, especially "The Bobby" which was remarkably good. Great credit is due to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell, for this has been the most successful entertainment Delhi has ever known.

NASIRABAD.

December 22.—The Nasirabad Week has come to a close and I am sure that all my fellow visitors will agree with me when I say that we had an enjoyable time and that we shall never forget the kindness and hospitality shown to us and shall carry away with us many pleasant memories that will last for a long time.

During the six days, we had two days' racing, three dances, polo, hockey and tennis "At Homes" and a concert, so the time was well filled. The dances were given by the King's Regiment (on Monday), the 112th Infantry (on Thursday) and the General on Saturday, and all were thoroughly enjoyed. The floor was good, the music splendid, and our hosts all that hosts should be. The ball-room on each occasion was tastefully decorated, the palms and crotons being artistically arranged.

At the concert on Wednesday night, Miss Schuster's fine voice was heard to perfection in "The Spring's Awakening"; she also sang "Two Grey Eyes" sweetly. Mrs. Hartigan, in a handsome white satin dress, also sang, and was enthusiastically encored. Mr. Pape of Simla fame, gave two turns after Harry Lauder which were appreciated. Mrs. Hislop, in a red Spanish dress, with red flowers in her hair, gave a charming and dainty dance, and there were two dances and choruses, which were bright and pretty, the performers being in costume. Some good topical verses were introduced into the last chorus. The splendid band of the King's played selections during the evening, one especially beautiful one of Irish airs.

General Parke's fancy dress dance was the finale of our gaieties and was a success. The General himself, as a Burman, looked well. The dance began with a promenade round the ball-room to the strains of the band and one could see all the dresses well as they went round and round the room. Captain Fenn, as a Red Indian, was magnificent, and I should say his was the best dress in the room. An Albanian and a Bedouin Arab were also good and Captain Hislop as a baby, with a bottle of doubtful looking infants' food, was well got up. There were no end of Pierrettes and Pierrots; two good Chinamen, of high and low rank, a Japanese coolie, several Japanese ladies Watteau poudree, peasants, etc. Miss Currie, from Ajmere, was good as a Boulogne fishwife; Captain Faure Field looked well in a white satin 17th century costume. Dancing was kept up with vigor, and altogether we spent a delightful evening, making the most of the last event of this pleasant week.

THE BENGAL SERVICE DINNER.

The second annual dinner of the Provincial Civil Service of Bengal came off on Saturday last in the palace of the Maharaja of Vizianagram at Belliaghatta which had been lent for the occasion. Covers were laid for about 70, and Mr. M. Abdul Kadir, the most senior member of the Service, took the chair. In proposing the toast of "the King-Emperor and the Royal Family," the chairman dwelt at some length upon the deep loyalty and profound attachment of the people of India as a whole to H. M. the King-Emperor, and expressed, on behalf of the Service, their feelings of abhorrence of the anarchists and their propaganda. The toast of "the Government" which was next on the card was proposed by Mr. Syud Hussain, who in the course of his speech, remarked that under ordinary circumstances it would have been alike unnecessary and inadiquate to eulogise the Government, but in view of the present political conditions of the country, it could not be too often or too emphatically asserted that the Government commanded the confidence of all sections of the community, and that it was the duty of all right-thinking persons to loyally co-operate with it in maintaining law and order. At the present moment, he said any weakening of the power or prestige of the Government was bound to be disastrous to the best interests of the country. The entire Service, said the speaker, felt the utmost confidence in Sir Edward Baker, who was no stranger to Bengal, and came to them with an established reputation, and in his able lieutenant, the Hon. Mr. Duke, who had endeared himself to all by his genial courtsey. Mr. M. Ghose proposed the toast of "the Service" and Khan Bahadur A. K. M. Abdus Subhan responded on behalf of the "Guests."

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 28th Dec—The Yuvaraja passed through Bangalore yesterday "en route" to Japan via Madras, Tuticorin and Colombo. He was accompanied by several of the Ursu family and Lieutenant-Colonel Drake-Brockman.

I regret to announce the death, at the West End Hotel yesterday, of the Mrs. V. R. Wilbraham, wife of the Hon'ble V. R. Wilbraham, a Travancore planter. The late Mrs. Wilbraham arrived here quite recently and died from heart failure. The funeral took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery Oosoor Road, yesterday afternoon.

The Birsandra Practice Camp opens to-morrow, when the two Artillery Brigades will go through their annual training with shell. I am informed, however, that the Camp will close early next month, probably on the 3rd January, owing to the great difficulty, that is being experienced in regard to water. The annual manœurves have been definitely cancelled for the same reason.

The season prospects in the Mysore Province are reported to be growing worse daily. My information is that cattle are dying in large numbers for want of fodder and water from disease. Bunniahs are making "corners" in grain, and prices of food stuffs are in consequence, rising rapidly. Most of the tanks have either dried up or water in them is very low. The Chamarajendra Reservoir, from which the Station and City receive their water, contains only abont 14 months' supply, and I am informed that the Betamangala Reservoir from which the Kolar Gold Field obtains its water is very low Altogether, the prospects in Mysore are very gloomy.

The Freemasons of Bangalore yesterday celebrated the anniversary of St. John's Day by attending Service at St. Mark's Church. There was a full attendance of Freemasons at the 9 o'clock Service, about 80 of the fraternity of all nationalities and creeds attending. Having been granted a special dispensation for the purpose, the brethren appeared in full regalia and made an imposing procession to their seats just before the Service commenced. The Service consisted of Matins and sermon. Wor. Master H. P. Gibbs reading the First Lesson and Wor. Master Colonel Aitken the Second Lesson. The Psalms included the singing of Psalm 133, commencing "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in Unity." The Rev. F. W. Heycock preached an eloquent sermon, dwelling on the dying injunction of King David to Solomon to complete the building of the temple.

This morning there was a special meeting of the Brethren of Lodge "Bangalore" and distinguished Masons from other Lodges in the Station and Madras, when Wor. Bro. F. Burr was installed Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

There is to be a big meeting of Lodge "Southern Brotherhood" this evening, and at night the Masons celebrate St. John's Day with a banquet at the Freemasons Hall.

NORTH MALABAR.

Tellicherry, 26th Dec.—As at other Model Government Farms, agricultural apprentices will be admitted into the Model Farm at Taliparamba and given instruction in agricultural matters free of charge. The farm is ably managed by Mr. Govinda Kidavu and contains experimental cultivation of sugarcane, ground-nut, jute, pepper and fodder, in all of which excellent results have been obtained. Much can be learned from the Farm by an earnest and enthusiastic cultivator regarding such useful things as manure and preparation of the soil for the different crops.

A distribution of prizes to the students of the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School at Cannanore was held early this week in a pandal erected for the purpose near the school building. The function was presided over by Major Lilly, Commanding the 83rd Wallajah Light Infantry, Mrs. Burton giving away the prizes. The proceedings commenced with a "March Past" of the students of the school, after which the Headmaster, Mr. Payyan Shankaran, read his Report, which gave an interesting history of the school covering a past of nearly twenty years. The school is in a very flourishing state, the strength being 250, though the highest class now existing is only the third form. Messrs T. K. Kittunny, B.A., L. T., and Mr. Murkoth Dumaran delivered interesting lectures in English, the subject of the latter's address being "Character and Schoolroom" suggested, as the speaker said, by the late examination scandal. Several prizes were awarded by well-wishers of the school, among whom must be mentioned the Beebee of the Arakal Rajah's family, who gave prizes for good conduct.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 27th Dec.—The electric light standards in the streets are being erected, and general preparations made for their installation. When they are in working order they will, in combination with the brilliant lights already on the working parts of the Mines, make the place very bright and cheerful at night, for the roads are the only places not lighted by electricity at present.

Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Henry Taylor whose presence is such a general pleasure on the Field just now, in the loss of his uncle, Mr. Frank Taylor, news of whose death was received from Home, by cable on Christmas Day.

Public health keeps good, and crime in spite of bad times appears to decline, nothing worse than very petty gold cases being recorded.

Excitement ran high three days ago when the sky clouded heavily over, and there was every indication that rain was coming; but we were once again grievously disappointed. A small drizzle set in, and twice during the day it reached the proportions of a shower, but with that it began and ended, and now we are back in bright sunshine, brilliant skies, and the dry cool air that preceded this feeble attempt at a change. The outlook naturally increases in seriousness.

Mr. Rungasawmy Iyer, the Revenue Commissioner, was here last week in connection with famine arrangements, and he inspected Ramsager tank with the Deputy Commissioner. This fine sheet of water is in ordinary seasons a splendid reservoir, and in the distressing time which is undoubtedly before us it will probably help in the establishment of various relief works.

With the return of our popular Adjutant Captain Kidd who, with his bride, has received a warm welcome from all, renewed activity is observable in Volunteer matters. Drills, scouting tactics and various riding manœuvres over our ample plains are the order of the day, while Saturday dances have been resumed at the Club and great preparations are being made to ensure the success of the Volunteer Dance which is to take place at the Club on New Year's night.

In the afternoon of New Year's Day the usual Parade will be held on the Gymkhana ground, and Tuesday the Punjabi Sports take place in the same locality. Dances, dinners, Christmas Trees and other festivities succeed each other rapidly, and there is not a disengaged day for the next week and more.

Several motor parties are taking place in different directions round the Field, and for the enjoyment of these excursions nothing could be more perfect than the present weather, except for the dust which is beginning to make itself obnoxious.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

Christmas has passed off pleasantly and the social functions connected with it are still proceeding merrily. On Christmas Day a picnic and shooting expedition brought a large number of guests to the Bettamangala Tank which was the meeting place. The guns numbering about sixteen started off early, and only rejoined the ladies for lunch after accounting for 286 birds—quite a record bag in a season in which they are not too plentiful. After an excellent lunch, to which the hungry shikaris did justice, the whole party motored back to prepare for several large dinner parties in the evening. The numerous services in all the churches were attended by large numbers both in the morning and in the evening and the Field was bright all day with groups of gaily clad Indians going round from house to house paying Christmas visits, and fishing for Christmas "backsheesh."

The children as usual have had a glorious time. Each Mine provides a Christmas Tree for the children of its employees and hundred of rupees are spent on the toys which decorate it each year. Generous bachelors also send handsome Christmas presents to the children of their friends and there are few places where the youngsters have such a good time as they do.

YERCAUD.

Yercaud, 27th Dec.—A good many visitors are up for the Christmas holidays, amongst them being Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Leeming, Mr. F. Foulkes, Mr. G. Gompertz, Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, Mr. Cumberland, and Mr. A. N. Harrison.

There had been only 30 cents of rain since the 31st October till Wednesday, the 23rd, and the place is looking very dry and withered. It is fairly cold and there is a strong wind blowing, but all traces of the monsoon seem to have gone—to the great disgust of the planters. The price of coffee remains extremly low but that of food stuffs and grains is rising steadily. A famine seems imminent or at least great scarcity, and the coolies are already complaining of their privations. Their hopes are all now centred on the rains due at Pongul, which, although welcome, cannot stave off the threatened distress.

As there was always a difficulty in getting some one to play for the dancing at the Club, subscriptions were collected, and Mr. James Short was asked, when he was last in England, to select and bring out a gramophone. He chose a very fine "Columbia," and a selection of records consisting of songs and pieces in addition to the dance music. Owing to its being Christmas week, tea, dancing and music are on every night at the Club and the new gramophone is very much appreciated.

It is with great regret that I have to report the departure of our popular Honorary Secretary of the Club, Mr. E. S B. Stevenson, C. I. E. He retired from Government Service some five years ago, and he and his family had, we hoped, settled here for good. Owing, however, to private matters he is leaving for Salem almost immediately. During his stewardship the Club has greatly improved, both financially and in general attractiveness. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson took a keen interest in everything connected with the Station, and they spared neither time nor pains to make everything as successful as possible. They will be much missed up here and the good wishes of everybody will follow them to their new home.

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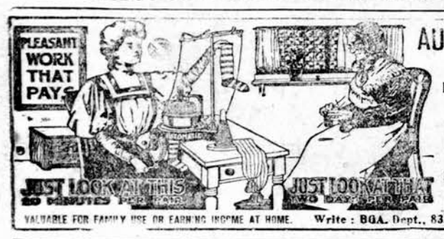

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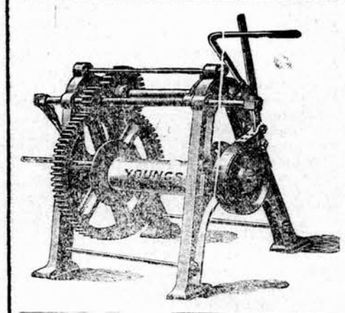

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